FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TASS DENIES ARMS POLICY CHANGE AFTER FRG ELECTION

LD091857 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

Speculations have appeared in the recent days in the political circles and press of the NATO countries on the theme that the results of the parliamentary elections in the FRG, the victory in the elections of the bloc of the conservative parties CDR/CSU [Christian Democratic ' lon/Christian Social Union] will, allegedly, compel the Soviet Union to make concessions at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe, will compel it to abandon its stand which, as is known, is based on the principles of equality and equal security of both sides.

Thus, the British newspaper GUARDIAN, for instance, when citing the pronouncements of NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, notes that certain Western politicians connect with the outcome of the West German elections the hopes for the Soviet Union's concessions at the Geneva talks.

Another British newspaper, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH quotes a statement by Minister of State for Foreign Office Douglas Hurd who asserted that the Soviet Union, allegedly, is so far not inclined to conduct serious talks in Geneva and tried to influence the elections in the FRG.

Speaking of interference in the election struggle in the FRG, such an interference, as is known, was made by the West, not by the Soviet Union, specifically by the selfsame Mr. Luns who made it plain on the eve of the elections that he and those who are behind him pin their hope for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG on the victory of the CDU/CSU bloc. President of the United States Ronald Reagan spoke in the same vein.

As to the allegations that the USSR will make concessions now and change its principles stand at the talks in Geneva, such speculations are absolutely groundless. The Soviet Union, as its official representatives have stated more than once, is prepared for a just mutually acceptable solution of the question of the reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments (naturally, taking into consideration such armaments of Britain and France). But the Soviet Union will not agree to disarm unilaterally on the basis of Reagan's pseudo-zero option.

The hopes that the United States and NATO can start deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe are illusory too. This is a premeditated deception of the public, an attempt to mislead people.

As USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said recently, the appearance of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe would create a qualitatively different situation, would tear the ground from under the talks on nuclear weapons. It is the United States and NATO as a whole that would bear the entire responsibility for the consequences of this. It would be naive to think that the Soviet Union will not take appropriate measures toward preventing the disruption of the existing military-strategic balance in Europe. But it will then exist at a much higher level of armaments. Will this strengthen anybody's security? Certainly, not.

It is absolutely wrong to assess the results of the elections in the FRG, as some in the West do, as a sort of vote for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the country. Sober-minded observers point out that the domestic economic problems prevailed at the elections, that many voters believed the promises of the CDU/CSU to improve the economic situation in the country, to do away with unemployment and therefore voted for the bloc. Meanwhile, the public opinion surveys conducted in West Germany show consistently that about 60 per cent of the FRG population declare against the FRG being turned into the United States' nuclear-missile place d'armes. This should not be forgotten.

ZAGLADIN: NO INTERMEDIATE SOLUTION VALID

NC091416 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Rome, March 9 (AFP) -- Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the Soviet Communist Party's Foreign Affairs Department, warned that the Soviet Union could be forced to station nuclear missiles "equivalent to the Pershing" close to the United States.

In an interview with the leftist daily LA REPUBBLICA today, Mr. Zagladin said deployment "within proximity of the United States" of the most advanced Soviet medium-range weapons might be necessary if any U.S. Pershings were stationed in Europe.

His remarks came in reply to a question about the possibility of an "intermediate solution" to the Euromissile problem — acceptance of less than the full 572 Pershing and cruise missiles currently scheduled for deployment.

"Let us be clear," Mr. Zagladin told LA REPUBBLICA. "For us, no intermediate solution is valid. If instead of the full 108 Pershings there were 30, or whatever figure, the result for the Soviet Union would be the same."

He said any U.S. missiles in Europe would mean Moscow would have to deploy its Pershing equivalent -- the SS-20 -- where they could reach the United States in the same amount of time.

Mr. Zagladin, who returned home today after attending the 16th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, denied there had been a break between the Moscow and Rome parties.

He insisted that "agreement between the two parties is nearly total" on international issues.

But he added that the Soviet Union would not accept the Italian accusation that Moscow was a contributing factor in "the worsening of the international situation."

Violent polemics and talk of "excommunication" had marked Soviet and Italian Communist Party differences over Poland last year.

Asked about the recent landslide victory of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right government in West German parliamentary elections Sunday, the Soviet party official said:

"Of course we were unhappy with the Social Democratic defeat, but we were not surprised. We saw the defeat emerging several weeks before."

He said the vote had been surrounded by an "artificial climate" in addition to "very explicit outside pressures" against the Social Democrats and their leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel.

IZVESTIYA ON NORWEGIAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE STANCE

PM091901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Ivanov under rubric "On Topical Themes": "At Washington's Prompting"]

[Text] Helsinki [no date given] -- The debate about establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe held by the participants in the recent Nordic Council session has given new impetus to the discussion of this subject among broad circles of the Scandinavian public.

One noteworthy feature can be bc singled out: The nuclear-free zone today has far more supporters than it had 20 years ago when Finnish President U. Kekkonen first put forward the plan for a "nuclear-free north." There is growing awareness of the indisputable fact that the establishment of such a zone is a step in the right direction, especially under present conditions. It is no accident that the struggle to establish a nuclear-free zone has become one of the main trends in public life in the region. Over 2.5 million Danes, Finns, Norwegians and Swedes have signed the appeal "for a nuclear-free north." The idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone also meets with a response from supporters of different political parties and among government circles in the Nordic countries.

Nevertheless, as recent events have shown, the political forces which are attempting to obstruct the implementation of this plan are also extremely active. The Pentagon and NATO openly torpedo the idea of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. Former Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund recently revealed to journalists that the United States has been against a "nuclear-free north" from the very beginning. It was openly said in Washington that Finland's proposal runs counter to NATO's strategic aims.

Unfortunately, Norwegian Prime Minister K. Willoch has also made his contribution to the Washigton-inspired campaign to discredit the idea of a nuclear-free zone. During an interview with Finnish journalists he voiced doubts about the effectiveness of the proposal for a nuclear-free zone. In his opinion, such a measure would hardly help strengthen the region's security. The Norwegian prime minister did not trouble himself to search for arguments. It emerges that the security of Scandinavian countries is threatened first and foremost by...the Soviet Union. When the journalists remainded him that it was the Soviet Union that declared its readiness to assume a pledge not to use nuclear weapons against member-states of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, Willoch described such assertions as "illusory." Furthermore, he attempted to convince his interlocutors that the Soviet Union, or so he said, "has never fulfilled the pledges it has assumed," thus at a single stroke calling into question all the treaties and agreements signed by the Nordic countries with the Soviet Union.

It is not hard to guess that, according to K. Willoch's notions, only the United States and NATO can provide a "reliable guarantee" of northern Europe's security. It is well known that it was under the cover of precisely this spurious argument that the Pentagon's strategists dragged Norwar into NATO. Recently they forced the Norwegians to sign a so-called "crisis" agreement. New military airfields, proving grounds and dumps for U.S. military equipment are being hastily set up on the country's territory. A secret plan by the U.S. generals became known recently: In the event of a "crisis" they intend to deploy nuclear weapons in Norway.

For some reason Norway's prime minister paid no attention to these facts. However, they are causing serious alarm among Norwegians, who are speaking out increasingly vigorously against the expansion of cooperation with NATO and against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent. It could be surmised that K. Willoch was addressing his remarks not only to his Scandinavian neighbors but also to the "refractory Norwegians" who just cannot get it into their heads that it is the Pentagon and NATO that are concerned with their security.

Scandinavian commentators have noted that both the "unusually rigid tone" of the statements by the head of the Norwegian Government and his arguments are obviously borrowed from the vocabulary of spokesmen for the present Washington administration. Amazingly enough, K. Willoch recently paid a visit across the ocean. Together with the vocabulary, he obviously also borrowed some political goals which are in open contradiction with the interests of peace and security in northern Europe and the interests of Norway itself.

APN'S GERASIMOV DISCUSSES U.S. 'MIDGET' ICBM'S

AU0813OO Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Mar 83 p 7

[APN political commentator Gennadiy Gerasimov article "especially for TRYBUNA LUDU": "Small Missiles, Great Danger"]

[Text] On 3 January President Ronald Reagan set up a commission on strategic arms. It is chaired by General Brent Snowcroft, former President Gerald Ford's first deputy security adviser. The commission is examining the fate of the "Vagrant," in other words, the "MX" missile which has become tangled up in several dozen draft plans for deploying it. Because of differences in opinion and other difficulties, the commission's powers have been extended until the end of March at least.

Information is emerging, from Americans who have visited Moscow among others, that the commission is about to make fundamentally new decisions. In addition to deciding on how to deploy the "MX" missiles, the commission will recommend the quick formulation of the concept behind a small single-warhead intercontinental ballistic missile based on land. This missile bears the name of SICM (small intercontinental missile) or "Midgetman" in the Pentagon. One possibility in the creation of this missile is seen to be the addition of a third stage to the "Pershing II" missile, which would increase its range from 1,000 to 8,000 miles.

The probable number of these new missiles which the Snowcroft commission is supposed to recommend is also given. There are supposed to be 3,500 of them.

Military technology is providing political leaders with inventions which seem more and more inviting at first glance. However, since no one has and no one can have a monopoly over progress in military technology, these inventions, to quote a well-known English saying, "love you and leave you." For they quickly appear in the hands of other military competitors.

The prespect of stalemate is one of the reasons that the Soviet side is proposing to give up military competition.

The Soviet Union has proposed a halt in the development of multiple-warhead missiles and the new systems of underwater missiles of the "Ohio" type in the United States and the "Typhoon" type in the USSR. The Soviet Union has proposed that no new mass-destruction weapons be produced at all. The tempting possibility of achieving a monopoly over certain new developments in military technology has made and is making the United States reject such farsighted proposals.

As a result -- as THE NEW YORK TIMES has recently said once again in an editorial -- "it is turning out that the weapon which poses the greatest threat to the security of the United States has been invented by the United States itself."

A certain American journalist who visited Moscow recently cited these very multiple-warhead missiles as an example of this process. The United States was the first to build them, and now they are in the hands of the Soviet side. And this is what has created the "loophole in security" which is meant to be "filled" by the "MX" or eventually the "Midgetman" missiles.

The nuclear "midgets" will be carried by armored cars with special tractors and will be shipped from base by helicopter. One does not have to be a military expert to understand that such a dispersal of new nuclear gnomes all over America, midgets which will crawl all over America like bedbugs (by armored car) or jump around it like fleas (by helicopter) will turn America into one great nuclear firing range.

The plans to build small intercontinental ballistic missiles will lead to the violation of the SALT II agreement which has been silently observed up to now. This agreement envisages a restriction on the numbers of resources used to transport nuclear weapons. For this reason alone these plans are contrary to the proposals of President Reagan himself conveyed during the strategic arms limitation and reduction negotiations. What is more important, these plans look like an invitation to take a new step in the arms race.

U.S. MISSILES MAY BE DEPLOYED IN SOUTH AFRICA

LD092237 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] American cruise missiles might also appear in Africa. As the Angolan press agency ANGOP has reported, the United States, the racist Republic of South Africa [RSA] and Israel has signed a secret agreement in accordance with which there are to be joint tests in the near future on American cruise missiles on the territory of the RSA.

These plans by imperialist, racist and Zionist circles, the ANGOP commentary stresses, are a serious threat to the cause of peace not only in Africa but all over the world. There is no doubt that if cruise missiles are deployed in South Africa on the pretext of testing, naturally they will remain there forever, and in that way virtually the entire African Continent will be under the (?thumb) of the Pentagon, because these missiles are capable of carrying nuclear charges many times in excess of the power of the nuclear bomb dropped by the United States on Hiroshima over a distance of 3,700 km.

After reading that dispatch, questions came to me, questions and perplexity -- why Israel? Well, the United States will take part in this plot with its missiles, the RSA is providing the territory, but what indeed about Israel? Well, it is known, of course, that it has long been strengthening its ties with the RSA; there are grave suspicions that it it is involved with nuclear developments being carried out by the Pretoria racists. And now we have the report of its participation in this frightful, to call a spade a spade, plan. And if Israeli hawks like Begin, Sharon and Arens really want to be involved in Americans cruise nuclear missiles, then one can imagine what threat really hangs over the African countries.

MOSCOW ROUND TABLE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS ENDS

LD092334 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 9 (TASS) -- Deep interest in the speediest achievement of a nuclear weapons freeze was expressed at the round table conference that ended its work today. It was attended by religious figures and experts on economic, sociological and moral problems from 19 countries of Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin and North America. Among them were representatives of Buddhism, Islam, Judaism, Christianity and of non-religious circles.

The decision to hold a round table discussion of the economic and moral consequences of freezing nuclear weapons was made by the working presidium of the world conference "Religious Figures for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nucelar Catastrophe" held in Moscow in May 1982.

The round table was presided by Metropolitan Dr, Paulos Mar Gregorios (India).

The rapporteurs and participants in the three-day discussion were unanimous that a nuclear weapons freeze would be an economic boon to states of all socio-economic systems, would enhance the adoption of concrete steps towards disarmament and create conditions for changing for the better the situation in relations between states.

Note was made of the need to look for and find solutions that would rule out the possibility of nuclear conflict. The speakers stressed that the very idea of the possibility of nuclear war is immoral.

The speakers at the conference included professor of political economy from the University of Texas Lloyd Dumas (USA), Reverend Richard Andriamanjato (Madagascar), coordinator of the institute for the study of problems of the Third World Dr. Jorge Ramon Serrano-Moreno (Mexico), the representative of the Japanese regional committee of the Asian Buddhist Conference for peace the venerable Yosei Arakawa, representaive of the synod of the evangelical church in the FRG Herr Dr. Cornelius A. Von Heyl and Professor Yuriy Zamoshkin of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The meeting was addressed by deputy chairman of the State Council of the GDR, chairman of the Christian-Democratic Union Gerald Goetting.

The results and conclusions of the discussions are formulated in the statement that was unanimously adopted by the participants in the round table.

Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and the whole of Russia held a reception in honour of the participants in the conference.

Paying tribute to the labours of those who took part in the meetings of the round table, Patriarch Pimen said: "We are convinced that the freezing of nuclear weapons is capable of improving international life and making easier the creation of a new moral climate in relations between states. Being largely an ethical problem, the nuclear freeze idea needs for its implementation the mobilisation of the moral efforts of peoole. For this reason assistance to the realization by every person of his responsibility for the present and future of the world, for the preservation of life and the triumph of justice in the whole world is a pressing task of religious figures today. Precisely today because the day might come when it will already be too late to accomplish this task, Patriarch Pimen stressed.

COMMENT ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT CONFERENCE REVIEWED

LD092018 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] The Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference occupies a main spot in media news and comment. This is quite logical if we take into account the fact that the Nonaligned Movement, including new members, unites 101 states, that is, the vast majority of the states whose flags are fluttering at the UN building. Naturally the matter is not confined to the increase in the number of states which have joined the Nonaligned Movement. With the passage of time they become an increasingly important element in the struggle for peace and detente and against the arms race -- that is, they take a clear stance which is hostile to imperialism.

The newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES notes in particular the very many tasks and actions of the nonaligned countries at the seventh conference. It is of course early to draw conclusions on the work of the conference -- especially to make an analysis -- but one can say quite confidently that the active attempts of imperialists and their agents and of some reactionary circles in the nonaligned countries themselves to steer the seventh conference away from solving the issues of (?the hour) to weaken the anti-imperialist trend has failed. Such attempts will undoubtedly continue to be made.

What the Moroccan newspaper L'OPINION published in this regard cannot fail to attract attention. It showered the Delhi conference with comment in which it repeats what the most reactionary U.S. newspapers had to say in their harsh slanders against the Soviet Union, Cuba and the other countries of the socialist community and progressive regimes. At the same time it defends the criminal murderers of the Pol Pot clique, which has on its conscience millions of people murdered, and the counterrevolution in Afghanistan, which, with Washington's money, organizes extensive terrorist acts in the DRA.

The Moroccan newspaper does not conceal annoyance that the Nonaligned Movement constantly adopts anti-imperialist stances toward the major issues of the time. This comment indicates the failure of attempts by intelligence services of the imperialist countries to organize various demonstrations by political rabble against the Seventh Nonaligned Summit. It mostly indicates the failure of the plans of those circles wanting the conference to fail. We can judge the Nonaligned Movement and its political (?maturity) by the recommendations approved by the movement concerning issues such as the Middle East, the search for ways to stop the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict, adoption of a coordinated stand on economic policy, and liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism in Africa and in a number of other areas.

The conference closely links the solution of all these problems to the need to consolidate the joint struggle for peace and to check the hegemonic ambitions of U.S. imperialism. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat declared in his speech at the conference that the main reasons behind Israel's aggression against Lebanon were Washington's efforts to increase U.S. military presence in the Middle East and to involve Arab nations in the U.S. strategic and criminal plans, such as the Camp David deal.

The same idea was expressed by Fidel Castro, the leader of the Cuban revolution. He noted that international imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, stands not only behind the acts of Tel Aviv in the Middle East, but it also practices such tactics against the countries of Latin America. U.S. imperialism is considered to be an organizer of mass extermination in El Salvador and it is trying to use Honduras in its intervention against Nicaragua. It also supported British imperialism when it attacked the Falkland Islands.

The message of greetings from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government was naturally received warmly by those participating in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference, the Indian news agency reports.

The agency noted the the USSR expresses the hope that the Nonaligned Movement will adopt constructive solutions for the sake of strengthening peace and defending the freedom and independence of nations and people. The agency also noted that the nonaligned countries can always rely on the good will and cooperation of the Soviet Union for realizing their just aspirations.

MIDEAST DELEGATES SPEAK OUT AGAINST U.S., ISRAEL

LD091303 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 9 TASS -- (TASS special correspondents) Disarmament should become a reality, said 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, representative of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, who pointed out that success in that field is possible only if Washington gives up its present aggressive militaristic course.

Addressing today the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference, he pointed out that the United States is building up tensions in the world, by preparing and launching acts of aggression against the independent, above all developing states. In its drive for world domination, it is practising political and economic diktat and crudely forcing its will on sovereign peoples.

The USA, A. Jallud said, bears the main responsibility for the sufferings of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, who became victims of Israel's barbaric aggression. Libya also knows well the methods of U.S. imperialism, as it has to counter "the CIA, espionage and the U.S. Sixth Fleet".

President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic has strongly condemned the United States for massive military and economic support rendered to Israel. The present conflict in the region, he said, is taking place between the expansionist racist Zionism, which is supported by the military might of the USA, and the Arab peoples. The peoples of the Arab countries wish peace in the region, but this should not be peace, under which Israel will attack its neighbours and capture their territory. The Arabs cannot be intimidated by military force. The struggle in the region will not cease until complete liberation of all territories occupied by Israel. Hafiz al-Asad expressed his country's firm determination to prevent the extermination of the Palestinian people and declared full support for the people of Lebanon in their struggle for the liberation of the Lebanese lands captured by the aggressor.

The Syrian leader has condemned Washington's attempts at undermining the unity of the Arab peoples. The United States, he noted, is trying to achieve that by using the "Soviet menace" bugaboo. But the people's of the Arab countries know well: They have always met from the Soviet Union with support for their just demands, whereas the USA was and remains the support of Israel's aggressive policy in the region. Syria, Hafiz al-Asad stressed, will not be intimidated by any Israeli threats. It will not give up its present policy and implementation of its legitimate rights.

The participants in the conference strongly condemn not only the United States, but also those with whose hands it is pursuing its aggressive, hegemonistic policy, in particular Israel. Tel Aviv's attempts at forcing its will on other states by means of arms, Jordanian King Husayn said, is particularly clearly seen from the invasion of Lebanon and the continuing occupation of a considerable part of that country's territory, from the tragedy of Sabra and Shatila and other crimes perpetrated by it against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The Israeli rulers do not conceal their pretensions to Jordan either, the speaker said, by threatening our country and putting forward the false theory that Jordan is the "homeland of the Palestinians". But it is well known that for millenia Palestine was Palestine and Jordan was Jordan. And such theories have neither juridical, real, nor historical foundation.

King Husayn stressed that the plan drawn up by the participants in the 12th Arab summit meeting in Fes on the basis of recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is a source of hope that this people "will regain its legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination on the native soil." "The Jordanians and Palestinians will work shoulder to shoulder so that the Palestinian people could regain their lands", the King of Jordan said.

Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifa of Bahrain has called for trying Israel by an international tribunal for the crimes against humanity perpetrated by it. President Husni Mubarak of A.R.E. declared in his speech for establishing the power of the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in Gaza sector in cooperation with Jordan and other Arab people of Palestine to the creation of their own independent state. Commenting on the speech by the Egyptian president, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST draws the conclusion that its aim was to lessen A.R.E.'s isolation in the Arab world and join in the condemnation by the Arab leaders of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the capture of lands in the course of the war of 1967.

DRA PRIME MINISTER GIVES AFGHAN VIEWS ON SUMMIT

American 'Aggression'

PM091145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondent O. Kitsenko report: "An Imaginary Issue"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Mar -- Attempts to foist the so-called "Afghan question" on the seventh conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Delhi are dictated by the desire of certain forces to distract that forum from the discussion of real problems. This was stated by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, in an interview for India's NATIONAL HERALD newspaper.

"The main questions on which the conference of heads of state and government must concentrate its attention," he said, "are the threat to peace created by the new cold war unleashed by American imperialism and the problems of decolonization and the restructuring of the international economic system to take into account the interests of the developing countries.

"As for Afghanistan," the DRA head of government noted, "the conference must take into account first and foremost the fact that American imperialism is perpetrating aggression against our country from Pakistani territory with the aim of suppressing the Afghan revolution. Those participating in the nonaligned countries' forum must demand an immediate end to that aggression."

As S.A. Keshtmand noted, the nonaligned countries should support the socialist countries' peace initiatives.

Soviet Support Praised

PM091147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Realistic Stance"]

[Text] Delhi -- Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, has expressed the hope that the seventh conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, which has opened in the Indian capital, will make an important contribution to the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the strengthening of world peace.

"The present conference," he stated, "is beginning work in a complex international situation. Through the fault of the United States, tension is increasing in the world and a new round of the arms race is being launched. In these conditions it is the duty of the conference participants to rebuff Washington's aggressive doctrines on the possibility of waging a so-called 'limited nuclear war.' At the same time," S.A. Keshtmand stressed, "the nonaligned countries must support the socialist countries' peace initiatives aimed at limiting the arms race, promoting disarmament and averting a world nuclear conflict. In our view the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons merits special attention. The vast majority of the nonaligned countries welcomed this important foreign policy act by the USSR.

"The Soviet Union," the Afghan head of government noted, "is a proven friend of the nonaligned countries and has always supported the Nonaligned Movement, coming out in defense of states subjected to aggression or blackmail by imperialism."

Many important issues will be raised at the conference, including the curbing of the arms race, the defense of peace, the elimination of the last seats of colonialism and racism and the establishment of a new international economic order. "The discussion of all these problems," the Afghan head of government said in conclusion, "dictates, for the nonaligned countries, the urgent need to strengthen the unity of our ranks and adopt anti-imperialist positions in favor of peace and the relaxation of international tension."

GRENADA PRIME MINISTER URGES CARIBBEAN PEACE ZONE

LD090959 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 9 TASS -- (TASS special correspondent) -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has suggested that the Caribbean be proclaimed "a zone of peace, independence and development" in his today's address at the 7th Nonaligned Summit taking place here.

It is necessary for this, first and foremost, according to him, for the United States to renounce its "big stick" policy in the region, to dismantle its bases and other military facilities posing a threat to the independent nations and also to stop intervention, including armed intervention, in the affairs of sovereign countries.

Maurice Bishop charged the Reagan administration with attempts to "destabilise the revolutionary process" in Grenada and called upon the Nonaligned Movement to thwart the U.S. imperialist plans, threatening the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

USSR DECLARES U.S. DIPLOMAT PERSONA NON GRATA

LD101245 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 10 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA today carries an announcement by the USSR State Security Committee.

The announcement says:

Richard Osborn, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy, was detained red-handed in Moscow on March 7, this year, while working with espionage radio apparatus. Confiscated from him was a set of portable intelligence special-purpose apparatus for the transmission of espionage information via the U.S. "Marisat" communications satellites, and his own notes which were written in a pad made of paper quickly soluble in water, and which expose Osborn's espionage activities.

Richard Osborn has been declared persona non grata for actions incompatible with diplomatic status.

REAGAN ORLANDO SPEECH REFLECTS U.S. 'MILITARISM'

LD091520 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 9 TASS -- President Reagan made another of his provocative speeches reaffirming once again that the present Washington administration can only think in terms of confrontation and bellicose, lunatic anticommunism.

Addressing the 41st annual convention of the National Evangelical Association in the city of Orlando (the State of Florida), he said he considers communism the source of evil in the modern world. In addition, the White House boss, who in the whole of his lifetime has never opened a book by the classics of Marxism-Leninism, has the cheek to assert that the founders and followers of the great doctrine reject every morality beyond the framework of the class concepts.

Reagan's pathological hatred for socialism and communism caught the attention of the UPI news agency, which noted that his utterances are a revival of the worst rhetoric of the times of the cold war.

At the same time, Reagan's statement came as an expression of the extreme militarism of the present Washington administration and of its reluctance to seek mutually acceptable agreements with the USSR to curb the lethal danger of the arms race for mankind. Admitting that the peoples of the world live in a "perilous age", the White House boss at the same time underscored his determination to "build up America's military might" by spending fresh hundreds of billions of dollars to achieve these ends.

The President admitted that the existence of radical ideological contradictions between socialism and capitalism did not mean that the U.S. had to isolate from each other and to give up the search for understanding with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He even asserted that he was going to do everything possible "to convince" the Soviet Union of the "peaceful intentions" of the United States. But here, however, Reagan reiterated the so-called "initiatives" of his administration at the strategic arms limitations and reductions talks and those on nuclear arms limitations in Europe, designed to break the existing rough parity of forces in the world, to force the USSR into unilateral disarmament and to achieve a decisive military edge over it.

Commenting on the speech, the ABC television network specifically stressed that the speech had an openly militaristic slant, and was part of the administration's campaign to obtain Congress approval of the defence budget for the 1984 financial year without any special losses on its part.

The Washington administration's course of militarism and confrontation has resulted of late, in the U.S. religious circles and practically in all the segments of U.S. public, in a sharp increase in anti-war sentiment, the calls for establishing effective control over the arms race and for freezing nuclear arsenals. The freezing movement has assumed such a scope that, as the NBC corporation indicates, Reagan now feels a profound concern. In NBC's words, he is resolved not to budge before the freeze advocates, and so intends to stick by his idea that a strong national defence is not at variance with the norms of morality.

It is for this reason that Reagan saw it fit to "show the path of truth" to the convention's participants and to deliver to them a "lecture" demanding "not to hinder" the administration in its pursuit of the policy of stepping up the arms race. To add insult to injury, Reagan is invoking "religious morality" to try to justify the arms race, pronouncing the build up of the U.S. military might to be "a good thing".

The White House boss said that the religious workers must oppose those failing to support the administration's efforts designed to make America strong and free. In the process, without taking the trouble of adducing any proof, the President ascribed to the Soviet Union some mythical "aggressive aspirations". The U.S. President's speech came as fresh testimony that the present Washington administration [is] stubbornly seeking a way out of the changes unfavourable to U.S. imperialism in the modern world, through foreign policy adventures and the arms race.

Such fits of anti-Soviet bellicose hysteria cannot, however, change the American public's attitude to the unpopular policies of the present administration. So it was no coincidence that a recent public opinion poll conducted by the Gallup Institute at the request of the "NEWSWEEK" magazine, revealed that 57 percent of the Americans do not wish to see Ronald Reagan re-elected as U.S. President for a second term.

'SOVIET MILITARY POWER' MANIPULATES FACTS

LD091848 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 9 TASS -- TASS military commentator Vladimir Bogachev writes:

As it puts the costly nuclear arms race into higher gear in conditions of the economic recession and the growing anti-war movement in the United States the Reagan administration is taking a series of propaganda actions with the aim of scaring and confusing the American public and presenting the course of the United States at attaining military superiority almost as a forced reaction to the "Soviet military threat."

On March 9 the Pentagon announced the appearance of a second edition of the propaganda pamphlet "Soviet Military Power" with a foreword written by the United States Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger himself.

Just like its predecessor, the second edition of the Pentagon opus contains a mass of doctored data, is full of shamelessly manipulated facts and groundless contentions about the military "lag" of the United States.

For instance, in the pamphlet the number of American "B-52" strategic bombers is understated by more than 300 units. The authors contend that at present the United States Air Force has only 241 planes of this class. But an appendix to the SALT-2 treaty, signed by the then President Jimmy Carter, says that the United States has 574 "B-52" bombers. It is also well known that the United States has never phased out these planes on a mass scale. Moreover, it is known that recently the Pentagon started fitting "B-52" bombers with modern cruise missiles (but nothing is said about this in the pamphlet).

On the other hand, the Pentagon authors include in Soviet strategic aviation the "Backfire" plane although by its characteristics this bomber, as it was acknowledged in SALT-2, cannot be classified as a strategic one.

When counting the warheads of the Soviet strategic missile force the authors draw conclusions that are refuted in tables supplemented to their own pamphlet. It is clear from the table on page 20 that some Soviet strategic missiles are MIRVed while some have single warheads. But when counting the total number of warheads the manipulators from the Pentagon proceed from the premise that supposedly all the missiles are MIRVed.

There are in the pamphlet some surprises, some statements that are unusual for the Pentagon's propaganda publications. Thus on pages 21, 24 and 28 there is the admission that the Soviet Union continues to observe the terms of the SALT agreements. The American authors were compelled to present some universally known data about the alignment of the strategic forces of the USSR and the USA that refute President Reagan's fantastic statements made on November 22, 1982 alleging that the Soviet Union has a clear advantage over the United States virtually in all components of military power. The Pentagon's opus admits the superiority of the United States in the number of nuclear warheads carried by submarines and strategic bombers.

But the individual figures and facts reflecting the actual state of affairs as regards the balance of forces and confirming the approximate parity of the USSR and the USA in the military field are lost in the sea of deliberately false information.

The publication of the new edition of the American pamphlet "Soviet Military Power" shows once again that what concerns Washington now is not equality, not the equal security of the sides but the justification of the deployment of the new American weapons of arms annihilation, the attainment of military superiority over the USSR, the establishment of U.S. domination over other countries and whole regions.

PRAVDA SCORES EXPANSION OF RDF, GREEN BERETS

PM091155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 Second Edition p 5

[G. Vasilyev article: "Instrument of Intervention and Piracy"]

[Text] These two reports came from Washington. First the news that the Reagan administration intends to double the Rapid Deployment force [RDF] from 220,000 men to 440,000. (And comparatively recently the total personnel of these Pentagon "fire brigade divisions" was set at 100,000.) A few days later, news agencies reported that the American Government is planning to increase by one-third the numerical strength of the special detachments known as the "Green Berets," increasing their numbers to 4,800 men.

Both the RDF, based at MacDill Airbase near Tampa in Florida, and the "Green Beret" subunits, deployed mainly in Fort Bragg (North Carolina), are purely aggressive in nature, reflecting the global scope of U.S. imperial claims. A circular on the tasks of the "Green Berets" says that these subunits must be staffed, specially trained and equipped for use in Europe, Northeast and Southwest Asia and Latin America. And although the same circular asserts that their purpose is to oppose the "interests of the Soviet Union and its allies" throughout the world, this formula will hardly mislead anyone. The interventionist RDF, like the Pentagon's subversive detachments called the "Green Berets," are designed for interference in the internal affairs of peoples seeking independence and social progress, for the suppression of national liberation movements and for the assertion of the claims of transnational monopolies, which declare the whole world to be the sphere of their "vital interests."

The feverish buildup of the RDF and the encouragement of the "Green Berets" go against Washington's statements on its love of peace. They indicate that the dangerous desire to play the part of "world policeman" is still the present American Administration's course.

PRAVDA SEES GROWING PEACE MOVEMENT IN U.S.

PM081017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Filatov article under rubric "Our Commentaries": "Against the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] The leaders of a number of U.S. antiwar organizations have met with the leadership of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and called on the legislators to try to end the arms race and freeze the U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals. This action has been undertaken by the country's peace-loving forces to re-emphasize their concern at the present Washington administration's militarist course.

The appeal by the public's representatives for support from the senators is not a chance event. Cutting speeches against the White House's bellicose policy are being heard increasingly loudly recently even within the Capitol where the U.S. Congress meets. In the Senate Armed Services Committee Democratic Senator S. Nunn, expressing the opinion of a number of his colleagues, stated bluntly that the realization is growing in Congress of the need for a considerable reduction in the military appropriations requested by the Pentagon. After all, under the new draft federal budget an unprecedentedly large sum -- over $280 billion -- is being allocated to the military department.

The White House's militarist aspirations are causing unease not just in Congress. Voices have also been raised against them by representatives of business circles, who have created the organization "business leaders for national security" in New York. Usually the term "national security" is employed by U.S. leaders to conceal their aggressive aspirations but in this case it expresses concern about genuine security for the United States. The organization includes representatives of industrial corporations, firms and banks, journalists and politicians who have set themselves the goal of conducting a campaign aimed at reducing the risk of nuclear war. They believe that this can only be achieved by means of rigid control over the growth in military spending.

The U.S. military budget, which has grown out of all proportion, is having a direct and adverse effect on the economy and the living standards and prosperity of millions of Americans and is provoking increasing protests by the country's public. According to the figures of the "citizens for a sane world" organization, the resources "transferred" from the taxpayers' pockets for the construction of 1 Trident nuclear submarine would be enough to build about 25,000 apartment blocks.

The move made by Democratic Senator A. Cranston, the first politician to put forward his candidacy for the 1984 U.S. presidential elections, is indicative. Clearly sensing public feelings, he began his election campaign with the promise that should he be elected, he will strive above all for a reciprocal nuclear arms freeze and also for a subsequent reduction in the U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals.

The U.S. antiwar and antinuclear movement is undertaking new actions. An ever-increasing number of people are rallying to its call. Despite the repression which has resulted in the imprisonment of many of its activists, this movement is strengthening and gathering pace and embracing broad strata of U.S. society.

CHINESE EDITION OF 'SOVIET WOMAN' HIGHLIGHTED

OW100356 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 6 Mar 83

[Excerpts] Listeners: SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA is a magazine rich in both articles and pictures on social, political, literary and art subjects. The magazine, edited by the Committee of Soviet Women and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, is published in 14 foreign languages, with readers in more than 140 countries all over the world. A station reporter visited the editorial department of the Chinese edition of SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA for an interview:

When I arrived at the editorial department, the staff there was editing the next issue of the magazine. Comrade (Kolyuchikova), a responsible editor, was busy translating material. She described the material being included in the magazine.

She said: The Chinese edition of SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA was first published in 1951. We had many readers in the 1950's. Since it is difficult to cover all aspects of our magazine in such a short time, I will only touch on the main aspects. Our main topics are women -- working women and mothers. We report to our readers on how women, enjoying full equality in Soviet society, work to make our motherland prosperous and strong, and on how they educate their children to love and respect the people of all nationalities in the Soviet Union and in the world. We also report on the Soviet women's activities in struggling for, safeguarding and consolidating peace. Other topics in the magazine are about Soviet-Chinese relations, the history of the Chinese people's liberation and revolutionary movement, outstanding Chinese Communists, internationalists and fine writers who played a role in improving Soviet-Chinese relations.

Let's look at the first several issues published in 1983. They included an article written by (Akatolyan), doctor of history, about the heroic deeds of the Chinese proletariat in commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Nanjing-Hankou railway strike. The article says: Workers of the Nanjing-Hankou railway displayed fearlessness and heroism in opposing the Chinese reactionary rulers; the Soviet people cherish memories of those heroic people. Also published in past issues are reports on the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, attended by Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng.

We might also add that our magazine often publishes reports and pictures depicting Soviet-Chinese activities. All articles about Soviet-Chinese activities pointed out, with emphasis, that the Soviet people cherish friendly feelings towards the Chinese people and support the CPSU policy of restoring friendship with China. The magazine also carries reports about Soviet scholars studying Chinese social problems.

Comrade (Kolyuchikova) concluded: I would like to take this opportunity to extend our greetings to Chinese women on the occasion of 8 March, International Women's Day and wish them and their dear ones good health, happiness and progress in work.

PRC THEATER PRODUCING CHEKHOV PLAYS AGAIN

LD091116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] A report from Beijing: Students in the production department of the Central Theatrical Institute of China have staged Chekhov's play "The Seagull." Chekhov's works have not appeared on the Chinese stage for 20 years, writes the China daily newspaper. Following the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949, Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya," "Three Sisters" and "Cherry Orchard" were very successful in China. However, once the Cultural Revolution began, further acquaintance of the Chinese audience with the works of Chekhov and also those of other Russian and Soviet writers and playwrights was interrupted for many years.

USSR READY TO BUY AMERICAN GRAIN THROUGH JAPAN

OW090443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0430 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo, March 9, KYODO -- A senior Soviet official has expressed Moscow's readiness to buy American grains through Mitsui and Co., depending on conditions, Mitsui said. The official, an executive of the Soviet Grain Export-Import Corporation (Exportkhleb), has made the corporation's policy clear when Mitsui President Toshikuni Yahiro met him as a senior member of the top-level Japanese business mission which visited the Soviet Union late last month, according to a Mitsui official. The Soviet Union has not imported grain from any Japanese trading house up to now.

The Soviet Union has imported more than 30 million tons of grain a year mainly from Argentina, the United States, Australia and Canada, in the past four years. Of the total, about 10 million tons came from the U.S. American grains have been imported from such major grain shippers as Cargill and Continental.

Major Japanese trading houses, which have grain elevators in the U.S., including Mitsubishi Corp, Mitsui and Co. and Marubeni Corp, have asked the Soviet Union without success so far to add them to the grain shippers' list. The Exportkhleb executive was quoted as telling Yahiro: "If Mitsui wishes to export grains to the Soviet Union, please submit your terms. We are ready to study them."

Mitsui has a grain elevator at a port along the Gulf of Mexico, which has good Geographical conditions for grain exports to the Soviet Union. Mitsui is the sole Japanese company having a grain elevator at the port.

U.S., JAPAN SHARE 'UNITED POINT OF VIEW'

LD091601 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1423 GMT 9 Mar 83

["Dangerous New Concession" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Tokyo has made another considerable concession to Washington, which means that Japan is being drawn even more extensively into the orbit of American military preparations. On Tuesday, an official government spokesman made known the ministerial cabinet's "united point of view" -- agreed the previous day -- concerning the question of blockading three straits in the Far East: the La Perouse Strait, the Tsugaru Strait [sangarskiy proliv] and the Korean Strait. Such a viewpoint amounts to acknowledging that the appropriate Japanese authorities can give permission for these international waterways to be blockaded by U.S. Armed Forces even if Japan itself is not subjected to a direct attack.

Pointing to the fact that such permission can be given "as an exception" does not at all diminish the danger of such a step. As is known, in its "division of roles" the Pentagon imposes on its Japanese ally the far-reaching mission of patrolling thousands of miles of sea space extending as far as the shores of countries of Southeast Asia.

A similar task of cloaking operations of the U.S. 7th Fleet was also set for the Japanese Air Force, which is rapidly building up its combat strength, by the Pentagon. At the same time Japanese "self-defense forces", although they have long since lost the sense which was formerly implied in that title, are themselves conducting preparations to close the La Perouse, Tsugaru and Korea Straits in the event of "extraordinary circumstances". American troops are now joining in this, too, at a time when no "extraordinary circumstances" exist.

One cannot fail to point out that Washington's demands on Japan, in the sense of drawing it more actively into America's aggressive strategy, are constantly growing. Tokyo has agreed to give to the United States its latest technology which can be used for military purposes, and joint military developments are not excluded in the future.

Japanese authorities have given permission for American warships carrying cruise missiles, which can be fitted with nuclear warheads, to enter into the country's ports. These ships regularly patrol off the shores of Japan. The Pentagon has also secured the right to base its latest fighter-bombers, potential nuclear weapons carriers, on Japanese territory. The American journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY quite recently reported the Pentagon's intention of deploying land-based cruise missiles in Japan and South Korea. Furthermore, the journal says that they should be based as close as possible to the international straits. Is not the emphasis placed by certain circles in Japan and the United States on the totally fabricated "territorial problem" explained by their desire to move the American missiles as far north as possible?

The "unshakable alliance" between the United States and Japan spoken of in Washington and Tokyo means primarily that Japan is more and more noticeably becoming an American accomplice and assistant in acts which are dangerous both for Japan itself and for the cause of peace in the region.

DPRK TO BEGIN FLYING MOSCOW-PYONGYANG ROUTE

SK100537 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Excerpts] According to an agreement reached between the Soviet Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Korean Bureau of Civil Aviation Management, planes of the Korean civil airline will begin regular flights on the Pyongyang-Moscow air route in April. Comrade Samorukov, chief of the foreign relations administration of the Soviet Ministry of Civil Aviation, spoke about the development of cooperation between the civil airlines of our two countries. Comrade Samorukov said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] The link between the Aeroflot airline of the Soviet Union and the Korean civil airline of the DPRK plays an important role in Soviet-Korean cooperation.

At bilateral talks with Korean comrades held in (?1975), we reached an agreement on expanding the scope of the flights, for example, a double-trip flight between Pyongyang and Khabarovsk began. Planes of the Korean civil airline as well as Soviet planes used the aviation route. Through the regular Moscow-Khabarovsk-Pyongyang double-trip flights by Aeroflot planes, about 11,000 passengers were transported last year. This trend continues. For this reason, Korean comrades suggested that the regular aviation transport between Pyongyang and Moscow be improved with the participation of the Korean civil airline.

In recent years, thanks to the help of Soviet friends, Korean pilots have learned many things regarding aviation, including how to pilot new Soviet planes, such as the Tu-124 and the IL-62. While training pilots, we provided big (?rooms) for our friends from people's Korea. Experienced Soviet instructors taught Korean pilots how to pilot a plane. I can proudly say that the DPRK possesses reliable pilots, who are able to perform long-term flights, even (?as long as) flying between the capitals of our two countries, with quality performances.

I can confidently say that operation between the Soviet and Korean airlines will contribute to further developing the effective relations of friendship. [end recording]

SOVIET PAPER DEPLORES PAKISTAN 'MILITARIZATION'

PM091239 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by V. Samarin: "Militarist Aspirations"]

[Text]...The smooth deep blue of the Arabian Sea is being whipped into a froth by explosions. Fighter-bombers are sweeping over a formation of warships. Pakistan is conducting major military maneuvers, testing the weapons systems it has acquired from the United States. Tanks are rumbling along the country's roads. To the uninitiated it may appear that Pakistan is pulling out all the stops, readying itself to rebuff an enemy.

But all this war hysteria is no more than camouflage for the militarist aspirations of the Pakistani ruling circles, who dream of a "strong Pakistan." Are any near or distant neighbors thinking of attacking the country? The very idea is absurd, of course. But why are the Pakistani generals so insistent on calling their country a "frontline" state?

In order to decipher this term you need only recall the events of the recent past. There was the April Revolution in neighboring Afghanistan. The pro-American shah's regime was overthrown in neighboring Iran. Washington lost what was essentially its chief outpost in Southwest Asia. And although, of course, the aims and tasks of the revolutions which occurred in these countries are by no means the same, the Pakistani ruling circles started talking about a "threat from the north," suggesting to their ally on the other side of the ocean that for a consideration it might obtain a pretty reliable buttress in the region.

But an agreement on U.S. military and economic aid was not signed until 1981, after the Reagan administration came to power. Islamabas received the vast sum of $3.2 billion to obtain the latest military equipment. Already six F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons have arrived at the base near Sargodha in the north. Modernization of 14 and construction of 11 new airfields for another 34 Phantoms are already in full swing. They will be serviced by a large group of U.S. specialists.

During last December's meeting with the U.S. President, which the head of the Pakistani Administration General Ziaul Haq called a "meeting with destiny," a secret accord was reached on bringing a considerable number of Pentagon military experts to Pakistan.

Currently the White House is trying to get Congress to make a further $75 million available this year for purchases of F-16 fighter-bombers by Islamabad. "We are doing this because Pakistan is very important to us," a State Department spokesman said. In fact, Washington plans for Pakistan are very extensive. The idea is to set up in the port of Karachi a strongpoint for the new militiary command for Southwest Asia (Centcom). Moreover, the plan is to use special subunits of Pakistani forces, numbering 200,000 men, as part of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, whose job is, as is known to suppress national liberation movements. At any rate, the Pakistani "commandos" have already started training for the disgraceful role of gendarme in Asia. During recent months, together with gangs of basmaks, they have been infiltrating Afghan territory and actively participating in armed provocations.

The dangerous partnership between Washington and the Islamabad military regime is giving rise to perfectly legitimate concern among Pakistan's neighbors. As B. Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said the other day in an interview for the Indian paper PATRIOT, the United States wants to turn Pakistan into its military bastion, into the champion of its interests in the region. Indian Prime Minister I. Gandhi pointed out that the transfer of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan is a threat to India, adding that "supplies of U.S. weapons pose a grave threat to Pakistan as well."

This assessment is undoubtedly correct. The transformation of Pakistan into an instrument of U.S. expansionist policy in Asia is fraught with serious consequences for the people of the country, whose destiny people on the other side of the ocean are attempting to control. During the years of their independent existence they have twice suffer suffered the hardship of war. The heightened militarization of Pakistan shows that the country is being pushed once more onto a slippery path!

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD091615 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 9 TASS -- Consolidation of peace and international security, the removal of the threat of nuclear war, the ending of the arms race and protection of peoples' right to independent development and social and economic progress, such are the tasks faced by the seventh conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, Afghanistan's Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost said in an interview to a correspondent of the newspaper PATRIOT. The struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against the militaristic aspirations of international reaction has always been the aim of the Non-Aligned Movement, he said.

The minister noted that the international situation had aggravated sharply as a result of the increase of the aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism, particularly since the present U.S. Administration came to power. This cannot but cause concern of the non-aligned countries.

The enemies of the Non-Aligned Movement have tried many times to split it, deprive it of its anti-imperialist character, the minister said. They exert military pressure on non-aligned states. For this purpose the United States has recently decided to create the Central Command for operations of the "Rapid Deployment Force" in the Persian Gulf and South-West Asia.

Shah Mohammad Dost highly assessed this stand of the countries of the socialist community that had advanced of late a number of new initiatives aimed at easing international tension.

Afghanistan together with other countries is waging the struggle against the attempts at outside interference in the internal affairs of other states, the minister said. The Afghan Government has expressed many times the readiness for settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It proceeds from the view that there are no problems between Afghanistan and its neighbours that could not be settled given goodwill.

The minister stressed that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan supports the efforts aimed at creating a new world economic order, against imperialist exploitation of young states.

Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out that Afghanistan had been one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement and intended to remain its active participant.

PAKISTANI PUSHTUNS CALL FOR AFGHANS,' RETURN

PM091137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent report: "Appeals for Reason"]

[Text] Kabul, 8 Mar -- Khan Abdul (Gaffar) Khan, a prominent leader of the Pushtuns in Pakistan, has called on all Afghans abroad to return home and live there in peace with their brothers.

As the BAKHTAR agency reports, quoting Pakistani newspapers, (Caffar) Khan, referring to the difficult conditions in which Afghans live abroad, warned them that it is no use expecting U.S. help. He blamed that country for the situation which has arisen in the region and condemned Washington's anti-Soviet actions. (Gaffar) Khan called on the Pakistani authorities not to take part in these operations.

Another political figure, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, leader of Pakistan's National Democratic Party, proposed to the military authorities in Islamabad that they sincerely seek ways of finding a settlement of the Afghanistan situation on the basis of direct talks with the DRA Government.

DRA PROGRESS SINCE APRIL REVOLUTION NOTED

LD071727 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Progressive changes in Afghanistan in the 5 years since the April Revolution are the subject of an article in the Moscow journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]. Here is an account of the article contributed by Aleksandr Sverdlov:

From the very start the country's revolutionary government encountered considerable difficulties. Most of them were the result of the fact that by the time of the April Revolution life in Afghanistan had been determined by the aftermath of feudalism. Afghanistan was among the world's poorest nations. According to UN statistics, it held the 108th place among the 129 developing countries. Ninety percent of the Afghans were illiterate.

It was not easy to cope with the situation, but added to these objective difficulties were difficulties brought from the outside. Bands armed with Western weapons and trained by Western instructors began to cross into Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. Their nucleus were members of the former wealthy classes, feudals, members of the Afghan elite and big moneylenders. Their sallies caused and still cause considerable damage as far as putting economic life back to normal, (?it is stressed).

But despite all difficulties, including the difficulties artificially created by enemies of the April Revolution, Afghanistan is coping with the complex task of social and economic renewal. The results of planned efforts in this direction can be seen all over the country. For instance, the land and water reform is already under way in 21 provinces. This is of tremendous importance for Afghanistan since three quarters of its population are peasants.

Peasants are getting not only land but also substantial financial aid. Three and a half million people have already received credits and subsidies in the farming areas. Besides money, the government also helps peasants with high-grade seed, fertilizers and farm machinery including tractors. Its policy has produced good results. The cultivated area has increased. More wheat and vegetables were brought in last year than before. The country took in a record harvest of the citrus and oil-bearing crops, the main export items. Meat production last year went up by 14.7 percent over the previous year.

Industry is also making headway. In the first half of last year industrial output in the state and mixed sectors rose by 3.7 percent, and electricity production went up by 9.2 percent. These achievements have provided a basis for the upward development of the entire economic life. As a result the prices of petrol, kerosene, electricity and sugar have remained unchanged. Wheat, flour and firewood continue to be distributed at stable prices.

A great assistance to the Afghan economy is help from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Soviet Union has trained 70,000 Afghan specialists who now work in diverse fields of the Afghan economy. Supported by the socialist countries, Afghanistan is advancing gradually but confidently along the road of progressive social and economic changes mapped out by its government.

STATEMENT ON VIETNAMESE TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA

LD091338 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Phom Penh March 9 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has denied the slanderous inventions of American propaganda, concerning the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea.

In its statement published here, the Foreign Ministry of the PRK says that these troops are staying in Kampuchea at the request of the Kampuchean people. The decision on the presence of Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea was taken under the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the PRK and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and is in full agreement with the right and sovereignty of the two countries. The Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea, the statement says, are discharging their internationalist duty, protecting, together with the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, the peace and constructive work of the Kampuchean people. Their presence in the PRK poses no threat to other countries of the region.

The imperialists and reactionaries of all hues and shades cannot reconcile themselves to the victory of the Kampuchean revolution. They continue attempts to bring the Pol Pot clique of genocide and other puppets back into Kampuchea. The enemies of Kampuchea are trying with the help of these bandits and killers to check the development of the republic. But these machinations will never succeed because the situation in the PRK is irreversible.

The only way to solve the problems of South-East Asia is through peace and talks. The statement on the stay of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea, adopted at the Vientiane conference of the top leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, is an important contribution to the creation of favourable conditions for talks between the states of Indo-China and the ASEAN member-countries. This statement convincingly testifies to the peaceable policy of the three countries of Indo-China and their desire to maintain good-neighbourly relations with all states in the region, the Foreign Ministry of the PRK stresses.

VIETNAM ADOPTS NEW AGRICULTURAL STATUTE

PM091655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent M. Domogatskikh: "Food Tax Law"]

[Text] Hanoi [no date given] -- The food tax law adopted by the State Council will be of great significance for the development of agricultural production and improvement of the people's living standard, the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee organ NHAN DAN writes in an editorial.

At different stages of history, from 1951 to the unification of the country, the state has used different forms of food procurement. However, in present conditions the influence of past resolutions has ceased to have a mobilizing significance. Therefore the State Council has adopted a new food tax law which is the same for the whole country. All land under cultivation in the three soil and climatic zones -- delta, plain and mountain regions -- is split into seven categories.

The new law, the paper notes, will contribute to socialist transformations and production growth, assist the intensification of agriculture, help to increase harvests, expand sown areas, improve management and promote more efficient land use.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES POLISH CULTURE MINISTER

LD092121 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, today received Zygulski, minister of culture and art of the Polish People's Republic. In a conversation, which (?took place) in a warm and comradely atmosphere, questions concerning the further development of Soviet-Polish cultural links were discussed.

SEJM COMMISSION REJECTS WESTERN 'INTERFERENCE'

LD091632 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw March 9 TASS -- The Foreign Affairs Commission of the Polish Sejm has rejected the attempts of the U.S. Administration and its NATO partners to intervene in Poland's internal affairs.

According to the news agency PAP, a sitting of the commission devoted to the tasks of Polish foreign policy was addressed by J. Wijacz, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Poland. He pointed out that the Western powers, first and foremost the United States, were whipping up international tension and conducting an aggressive policy towards countries of the socialist community, including Poland.

The U.S. Administration, according to the speaker, continues to conduct towards Poland a policy of "sanctions", pressure and blackmail and tries to isolate Poland on the international scene. The West's attempts to constantly maintain tension around Poland are illustrated by the fact that the so-called "Polish question" has been included in the agenda of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

Participants in the sitting voiced concern over the growing revanchist sentiments in West Germany, manifest in statements by West German Interior Minister Zimmermann. Poland, J. Wiejacz stressed, will consistently oppose any attempts at revanchism or violation of the existing political realities in Europe and advocate continued policy of detente. He stated that the Polish People's Republic is attaching major importance in its foreign policy to strengthening relations and promoting cooperation with other socialist countries. This policy is exemplified by the recent visits of the Polish foreign minister to the Soviet Union and Hungary.

USSR'S PATRIARCH PIMEN RECEIVES GDR AWARD

LD092132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar (ADN) -- Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, today presented Pimen, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, with the order "Grand Star of International Friendship," which was awarded by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State for outstanding services for the preservation of peace and for international understanding and friendship.

Patriarch Pimen expressed thanks for the high award and said that the Russian Orthodox Church attaches great importance to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between peoples. He said he is sure that in the joint efforts for the preservation of peace the bonds with the GDR would be further deepened. Also present at the ceremony were members of the synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitans Aleksey, Filaret and Yuvenaliy, and the chairman of the Council of Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, Vladimir Kuroyedov. GDR Ambassador Dr Egon Winkelmann was also present.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ARMS POLICY FOR FRG ELECTIONS

PM091227 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondents A. Grigoryants, Ye. Korolev and N. Novikov report: "The Problems Remain: On the Results of The FRG Election"]

[Excerpt] Bonn -- Problems of the FRG's internal life, of course held a most important place in the political parties' election struggle, and will continue to do so in the new government's practical activity. But the foreign public's attention is focused above all on the question of what foreign policy course the FRG will adopt following the Bundestag election. In their pre-election statements the Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union leaders were, by all appearances, unable to avoid reckoning with the growing antiwar sentiments in the country. But at the same time they reaffirmed their adherence to the NATO decision on deploying American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe and their support for Reagan's "zero option."

Washington's proclamation of the "limited nuclear war" concept is arousing protests and indignation among broad circles of the FRG public. The new FRG leadership is taking on a serious responsibility in deciding on the "missile issue," since Washington's growing bellicosity reveals the full extent of the danger that Western Europe, above all the FRG, brings on itself by agreeing to the deployment of the new missiles. Another aspect is also important. The "arms upgrading" is a threat to Europe by virtue of the fact that in every one of the crises which the United States whips up in all parts of the globe, turning them into a global challenge to the Soviet Union, the West Germans could find themselves reduced to the role of hostages to American nuclear strategy.

U.S. President Reagan's statement on the eve of the Bundestag election to the effect that refusal by a future Bonn Government to deploy American missiles would be a "serious blow" to the cause of peace and disarmament constitutes open interference in the FRG's affairs. Perhaps this is one more manifestation of American arrogance, well mixed with hypocrisy.

Incidentally, people across the ocean saw the FRG election above all from the standpoint of the implementation of their own "arms upgrading" plans. The Washington Administration made no attempt to disguise its attempts to influence their outcome to suit itself, resorting to such tried and tested methods as crude pressure and political blackmail. To this end, as the American press itself admits, U.S. Vice President G. Bush favored the FRG with a visit on election eve. An active role in this pressure operation was assigned to U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and his apparatus. The bourgeois mass information organs, clearly directed from a single center, unleashed an unprecedented campaign of voter intimidation using the "Soviet threat" myth and so forth. In a word, totally unconcealed pressure was applied on a very broad front.

During the election struggle many West Germans expressed the hope that the political leaders of the new Federal Government would assess the prevailing situation soberly and do everything possible to avert the danger of the nuclear arms race in Europe. After all, the opportunity to direct events on the continent onto a healthy path exists. To this end the socialist community countries put forward a proposal, in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states, on concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Its essence is the renunciation of the first use of either conventional or nuclear weapons against each other. West Germans, like the other peoples of Europe, want peace. This problem remains the most important for them even after the election.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH REAGAN

LD100711 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 10 TASS -- President Reagan has had a meeting here with the Foreign Minister of Italy Emilio Colombo.

The White House did not disclose the content of the meeting, but, as is noted in well-informed circles, special attention at the meeting was paid to East-West relations, and also the Middle East situation.

Speaking to correspondents, Emilio Colombo declared in support of the so called "zero option", which is being put forward by the American Administration. He also said that the NATO partners should remain true to the "obligations" undertaken as to deployment of new Americans missiles.

Meanwhile, considering the sentiments of the Italian public, the minister declared for the United States to display greater flexibility at the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

But there is every indication that the pronouncements of the Italian Foreign Minister encountered a blank wall. As was stated by an official representative of the White House, the U.S. Government "does not plan" to alter its stand at the Geneva negotiations.

CPSU DELEGATION AT FRG MARX ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

LD092127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] At the invitation of the board of the Communist Party of Germany [DKP] a CPSU delegation comprising Medvedyev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and director of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; and Mochalin, head of the sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for the FRG today. The delegation will take part in the DKP events devoted to the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO ON USSR TIES, GENEVA TALKS

PM081059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "With Mutual Trust"]

[Text] Oslo, 1 Mar -- President M. Koivisto of the Republic of Finland has advocated the further development of friendly relations between the USSR and Finland on the basis of the the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. In an interview for the Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN he emphasized that stable relations with the USSR founded on mutual trust invariably remain the corner-stone of Finland's foreign policy.

M. Koivisto voiced great satisfaction with his talks with Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took place during his stay in Moscow in connection with the celebrations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The president of Finland advocated achieving concrete results at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The broad moment in defense of peace, he said in conclusion, reflects the peoples' desure to stave off the threat hanging over them,

SYRIAN MINISTERS CITED ON USSR SUPPORT

Prime Minister Al-Kasm

PM091421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Syria: Firm Resolve"]

[Text] The Syrian Arab Republic is prepared to rebuff any aggression against it on the part of American imperialism and its henchman Israel, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm stated in Damascus.

He stressed that hostile forces are weaving dangerous plots against Syria and the Palestinian revolution. But the Syrian people and their armed forces will defend the gains achieved and will not renounce the country's chosen course. Our country, 'A.R. al-Kasm noted, will continue to rely on its own forces and the support of the friendly Soviet Union to oppose imperialist plans, upholding the Arab peoples' aspirations.

Information Minister Ahmad

PM091803 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Provocative Ballyhoo"]

[Text] The provocative ballyhoo over the measures taken by Syria to strengthen its air defense is connected with the U.S. desire to establish U.S. domination in the Near East region and to cover up the crimes already committed by the United States, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad declared in an interview with the Lebanese weekly ASH-SHIRA'.

The United States, he said, is attempting to impose on the Arabs capitulationist conditions for an agreement while any opposition to this and any strengthening of defense potential with the goal of rebuffing Israeli aggression are seen by Washington as a threat to its own expansionist intentions. The United States participates in all the crimes perpetrated by Israel against the Arab peoples in the New East, including the Palestinian people, while at the same time it denies the right of the Arabs to defend themselves and rebuff Israeli aggression.

With regard to the situation in Lebanon, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad stressed the need to implement the UN Security Council resolutions calling for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from this Arab country. Neither the United States nor Israel, the minister noted, has the right to impose on Lebanon conditions contradicting national interests or inflicting harm upon the republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Relying on U.S. support, Israel perpetrated the barbaric invasion of Lebanon, destroyed cities and villages, undermined the country's economy, annihilated tens of thousands of peaceful citizens and carried out a bloody massacre in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila. Syria, the minister said, sides with Lebanon, which repudiates everything that violates its national interests and security.

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad noted that the Soviet Union firmly supports the Arab peoples and occupies a principled and resolute position regarding the continuing Israeli aggression and the Palestinian problem. The USSR, the minister emphasized, is our loyal ally.

IZVESTIYA LAUDS SYRIA'S ROLE IN MIDEAST PEACE

PM091051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[O. Fomin commentary: "Syria: Years of Fortitude"]

[Text] On 8 March friendly Syria festively celebrates the 20th anniversary of revolution day and the coming to power of the Ba'th Party. The past 20 years have been years of courageous struggle waged by the Syrian people in defense of their political and socioeconomic gains and against the restoration of the feudal-bourgeois system. In June 1967, soon after the coming to power of the Ba'th Party's revolutionary-democratic wing, Syria became the target of Israeli aggression. Tel Aviv did not manage to overthrow the progressive Syrian regime.

Syria's domestic and foreign policy in the last two decades has been inseparably linked with the Ba'th Party's ideological and political evolution and the development of its relations with other progressive parties in the country. In 1970, as a result of the "16 November corrective movement," a new party and state leadership was formed in Syria headed by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian, Arab Republic. A national progressive front was created in 1972, which was joined by the Syrian Communist Party together with the Ba'th Party and other progressive parties.

Under the conditions of continuing occupation of part of its territory and constant threat of a new armed intervention by Israel, Syria has been forced to spend over two-thirds of its state budget for defense purposes. Nonetheless, its has achieved significant gains in boosting its national economy. The development of power generation and supplies, the oil industry, transporation, irrigation and the training of national cadres -- all this takes place within the framework of mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Syria enjoys prestige in the Arab world and the international arena thanks to its firm and principled position in the struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression, for peace and justice in the Near East and for the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's violated rights. Damascus was one of the main initiators and organizers of counteraction to As-Sadat's treacherous anti-Arab course and the Camp David conspiracy, which pursued the goal of establishing U.S.-Israeli military and political domination in the Near East. Syria was present at the birth of the national steadfastness and confrontation front, which was joined by the PLO, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya and Algeria, together with Syria.

Last summer, when the Israeli Army invaded Lebanon's territory, the Syrian leadership rejected the impudent demands by Washington and Tel Aviv that it renounce resistance and withdraw the Syrian contingent from the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The Syrian troops deployed in the Al-Biqa' Valley fought fierce battles with Israeli Army and inflicted considerable losses on it. Syrian units, together with Palestinian and Lebanese fighters, fought in West Beirut throughout the blockade.

Syria is firmly opposed to the imperialist and Zionist plans to enslave the Arab world. With help from its friends it is consolidating its national defense capability.

The 16th session of the Palestine National Council ended recently. The participants in the session called in their program document "for strengthening solidarity with fraternal Syria, which is a strategic ally of the Palestinian resistance movement."

The Soviet people cordially greet the Syrian people on the remarkable date in their life and affirm their solidarity with their just struggle.

CROCKER STATEMENT ON CUBANS IN ANGOLA ATTACKED

PM091431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent S. Nikonov "Rejoinder": "A Diktat Stance"]

[Text] Luanda [no date given] -- Western press agency correspondetns report that Chester Crocker, U.S. Assistant secretary of state, has stated Washington's intention "to redouble efforts for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola," whose presence in Angola supposedly "creates an unstable position in the region and hampers a solution of the Namibian problem."

The majority of African countries has justifiably regarded this accusation as the lastest interference of the U.S. in Angola's internal affairs. As is known, the White House's imposed "coupling" of Namibia's decolonization with the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Cuban servicemen-internationalists from Angola, where they are to be found at the request of its legitimate government, has recently been causing increasing irritation even to the U.S. allies. The firm stand by Angola, the South-West Africa People's Organization leadership and the majority of African states on the Namibia problem has forced the U.S. partners to withdraw support for the unrealistic policy of Washington, which is patently trying "to put the cart before the horse."

Virtually only the leaders of Pretoria's racist regime share the U.S. demand for the Cuban forces' withdrawal from Angola as a precondition for solving the Namibia problem. For South Africa's racists operating in tandem with the Reagan administration, C. Crocker's speech means one thing only: The United States is openly clearing the way for them for a new escalation of the "undeclared war" against Angola.

Realizing the dangerous consequences of this adventure, peace-loving Africa correctly regards this latest statement by a highly placed White House official as a flagrant challenge not only to Angola but indeed to the whole African Continent.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ZAMBIA FOR VISIT

PM091139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] Lusaka, 8 Mar -- A CPSU delegation headed by Yu.N. Balandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kostroma CPSU Obkom, arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia Central Committee. The delegation will familiarize itself with UNIP's activity and the Zambian people's life and work.

At a meeting at the capital's airport, (B.F. Kapulu), member of the UNIP Central Committee, gave a high assessment of the support given by the Soviet Union to the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence. He noted the fruitful nature of ties between the CPSU and UNIP and spoke in favor of their future development.

U.S. SEEN REPEATING PAST ERRORS IN EL SALVADOR

PM091059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent A. Palladin "International Notes": "Ammunition Carriers"]

[Text] Washington [no date given] -- The White House is seriously alarmed: The news from El Salvador is bad. The ammunition of the local military, which is conducting a war of extermination against its own people, is on the point of running out. It has bombs, mines, shells and bullets sufficient for at most about 30 days. Consequently, spokesmen for the American Administration and the El Salvador regime are repeating in unison, new consignments of helicopters and other weapons of for bloody reprisals are badly needed by Washington's stooges. The White House, demonstrating once again its love of terror, has carried out a psychological attack on Congress, where opponents of an escalation of the slaughter in El Salvador are to be found. As is customary, this began with softening-up fire from the artillery. Gunners from the Pentagon and the State Department manned the propaganda cannons. "U.S. national interests are at stake," said Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, opening the firing. "If we do not dispatch urgent-military assistance to El Salvador, then it is as good as lost and the country will sink into anarchy," was the shell sent immediately afterwards by Nestor Sanchez, a high official in the military department. Then Enders once again aimed his gun, pointing it straight at the heart of the intractable legislators: "Our Salvadoran Army friends will be very upset if we do not meet them halfway." And to ensure that the congressmen did not dare raise their hands above the parapet, the State Department's leading Latin American specialist opened up rapid fire on them: "Today El Salvador, tomorrow Guatemala, to be followed by Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and finally Mexico. I advise those who have still not woken up to the approaching catastrophe to glance at the map...."

Tom Wicker, a NEW YORK TIMES observer, did just that. But what he saw was very different from what Enders saw. What the venerable newspaperman discerned on the map of Central America, as drawn up by the Washington strategists, was the increasingly clear outlines...of Indochina.

El Salvador seems to Wicker, and not only to him, to be "a second Indochina" because, in addition to Enders, there is a group of other figures concerned with this problem's solution. A group which dragged the United States into the mire of a "dirty war" and is now thirsting for revenge. As 10 years ago, they imagine that brute force is a lever that can be used to reverse the wheel of history. Hence the request to Congress to quadruple military aid to the Salvadoran satraps compared with that envisaged in the current fiscal year. Talk of the White House's intentions to increase the number of military advisers in El Salvador by 50 percent evokes a direct analogy with the history of the U.S. involvement in the Indochina conflict, which had such a lamentable outcome for the country.

Those who are pushing America onto the old path leading to the abyss are acting with a unanimity rate in the Reagan administration. Even U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who only recently appeared to some people in Washington to be a "dove," is carried away with the venture and is in the "hawk" camp there. Nowadays, B. Gwertzman writes in THE NEW YORK TIMES, "we listen to Shultz and hear Haig." It will be recalled that in his time the predecessor of the present head of the U.S. foreign policy department longed to fight "the Reds" in Central America even more strongly than the Pentagon generals did.

And what about the rumors claiming that the White House is at the same time stepping up its moves to democratize its stooges' regime in El Salvador? They are liable to mislead only those disposed to be misled. With the help of this hastily concocted story, the Reagan government is hoping to neutralize, if only for a while, the opposition to its plans.

Hidden behind the call to the Salvadoran patriots to lay down their arms and participate in elections organized by the dictatorship is a desire to lure the insurgents out into the direct line of fire and to turn the ballot boxes into funeral urns.

Yet another bloodthirsty regime favored by Washington is coming apart at the seams. What has occurred in other countries in conformity with the laws of social development is being repeated. The White House rejects the lessons of history with dispiriting stubborness and tries to correct its policy failures according to the formula "more of the same." The United States is today playing the role of ammunition carrier in El Salvador; what about tomorrow...?

U.S. PLAN FOR LATIN AMERICAN MARSHALL PLAN CITED

PM091821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Plans for Enslavement"]

[Text] J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has advanced the idea of elaborating a "new Marshall Plan" for Central America and the Caribbean countries.

The old plan, publicized by Washington as a program for the postwar restoration and development of Western Europe, in actual fact was aimed at its economc enslavement and the creation of a united front against the forces of progress and socialism. The "Marshall Plan" opened up for the United States wide opportunities to interfere in the internal affairs of the recipients of U.S. "aid" and became the basis for the creation of the NATO military bloc.

In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, Kirkpatrick openly declared: The program for Central America and the Caribbean countries must be similar to the "Marshall PLan" because the 'Marshall Plan' was simultaneously economic, social and military. This was a very successful use of U.S. power."

The idea of a new "Marshall Plan" is fully in keeping with the general direction of the policy of the Reagan administration, which is frantically seeking ways to halt the changes in Latin America and attain the goal cyncially proclaimed by the present occupant of the White House -- returning it to its role of U.S. "backyard."

The proposal by the President's chief adviser on Latin American problems is a development of Reagan's so-called "Carribbean initiative," which envisages broad military and economic assistance to pro-American dictatorial regimes.

Nevertheless, the U.S. economic assistance does not enable its recipients to pull themselves out of the morass of their own problems. In Jamaica, for example, where Reagan started to try out his "Carribbean initiative," even according to official data one in three members of the work force is out of a job. Jamaica's foreign debt amounts to $3 billion. The new credits are insufficient even to pay off the debts on the old loans.

But Washington's main goal is to knock together a military grouping to stifle the national liberation struggle in Central America and to launch aggression against countries which have chosen an independent path of development. The outlines of the new bloc can already be seen: Washington intends to include El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala in it.

The "Marshall Plan" for Central America and the Caribbean is meant to facilitate the creation of the new bloc. Just like the old "Marshall Plan", it has been conceived in the interests of the United States and not of the peoples in the countries for which U.S. "aid" is intended.

SOVIET SATELLITE LINKS TO CUBA SUCCESSFUL

LD091224 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 9 TASS -- An experimental transmission of scientific and technological information via a satellite-aided communication line between the capitals of the Soviet Union and Cuba has been successful. The new system of information exchanges will give Cuban specialists broad access to data of the international scientific and technological information centre maintained by the CMEA member-countries.

The experiment, which will last two months, is a major breakthrough in informatics and computer technology. During the first fortnight of February a similar experiment was staged through the Moscow-satellite-Vladivostok line.

Working in the dialogue regime, specialists promptly obtained data from the capital via a satellite. Now databases of the international information centre have been put within the reach of Cuban specialists. They were able to call almost instantaneously to the screens of their terminals in Havana, data on power engineering and agriculture thanks to a Soviet communications satellite and computer technology. The results of the first communication sessions carried out with the participation of academies of sciences of the two countries inspire the confidence that in the immediate future scientists and engineers from fraternal Cuba will be ensured constant and ready access to the databases of the CMEA countries.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW 6 MAR

PM091831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To the Delhi Conference"]

[Text] A delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua headed by D. Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, stopped over in Moscow 6 March en route from Delhi to participate in the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries.

The delegation was met and seen off by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; other officials; and J. Suarez, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the USSR.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GRENADA CELEBRATIONS

PM081513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "To Participate in the Festival"]

[Text] R.G. Yanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section, left for Grenada 6 March at the invitation of the leadership of the New Jewel Movement party to participate in the celebrations for the third anniversary of the people's revolution.

PRAVDA WRITES ON 'PERFECTING' PROPAGANDA WORK

PM091007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Freshness of Thought and Word"]

[Text] The creation of a new world requires the formation of "comprehensively developed and comprehensively trained people." This thought of Lenin's acquires special topicality at the present stage of communist building. The further we advance in resolving the socioeconomic tasks set by life, so the problems of the quality and effectiveness of the party's ideological work among the masses acquire greater importance for the success of the matter.

Serious and crucial tasks in this field have been defined by the decisions of the 26th party congress, by Central Committee resolutions and by the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. "A convincing, specific display of our achievements, a serious analysis of the new problems constantly generated by life, freshness of thought and deed," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted in the report devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR, "that is the path which leads toward perfecting all our propaganda, which should always be truthful and realistic and also interesting and comprehensible and therefore more effective."

The party organisations, ideological departments and mass propaganda and information media have done a lot recently in this direction. During the restructuring of various sectors and spheres of ideological educational work, it becomes closer to life and to people's urgent requirements, interests and needs. The arsenal of forms and means at the party committees' disposal has been markedly expanded. Party, soviet and economic leaders' regular meetings with working people and their utterances during integrated political days and "open letter days" on issues that are worrying people, the desire for unity of word and deed and of ideological and organizational work -- all this creates a favorable moral-political atmosphere in the labor collectives and at the population's places of residence. And it is no accident that the CPSU Central Committee November plenum's course toward the all-around raising of organization and discipline has met with such powerful support from Soviet people. Born at Moscow's leading enterprises, the patriotic movement under the slogan "Honor and Glory Through Labor," has rapidly acquired truly nationwide scope.

Experience shows that sound success in ideological work is achieved primarily where the words of the lecturer and propaganda worker, agitation and political information worker are solidly backed up by the exemplary organization of matters and a package of specific measures aimed at improving people's working and daily living conditions, arousing their creative initiative and expanding their political and cultural purview. This is borne out by the activity of many party committees in Leningrad, Kiev and Minsk, Georgia and Azerbaijan and a number of other republics, oblasts and cities which seek to ensure that the unity of ideological educational and organizatonal work is effected at all levels and all stages of leadership -- from setting tasks to their specific implementation.

At the same time it is by no means everywhere that our propaganda's enormous potential is fully used. Pretentiousness, assessments made on the "gross output" basis, on the basis of the number of measures taken, and adherence to hackneyed cliches and stereotypes remain important shortcomings difficult to eradicate. Some party committees obviously lack professionalism [delovitost] and their ideological work is not geared toward attaining specific results in the economy, social development and people's education.

Recent sociological studies carried out in Kirov Oblast have shown, for instance, that only 20 percent of drunkards and violators of labor discipline are subjected to public denunciation in the collectives. Moreover, in some places even persistent absentees are presented with bonuses as though nothing were the matter and are regularly given the title of shock worker of communist labor.

Yet party, trade union and Komsomol organizations operate in each of these collectives and political and economic study is conducted. That means that it is entirely a matter of the effectiveness of the efforts made and of the mark they make in people's consciousness.

The effectiveness of ideological work is sometimes diminished by verbosity and a formal attitude to matters. "It is primarily formalism which is to blame for the fact that our measures frequently have no effect," I. Galochkin, a propaganda worker from Riga, notes in his letter. "For a formalist everything is easy and simple because he sees only the superficial aspect of phenomena in everything. For instance, he determines the quality of study only by whether the class leaders have plans and the students have synopses and whether visual aids have been posted, and he determines the link with life by a lecture's mention of one or two instances from the life of a specific enterprise. Yet the main thing lies elsewhere: How the students' political purview changes; whether they find classes interesting; how much better than before and how much more conscientiously and enterprisingly each of them works; and whether he is an example to others in the collective, in daily life and in the family."

That is the right way of posing the question! A propensity for deeds and not words, a resolute battle against superficiality, ostentation, lack of content and cheerless cliches in thought and words, taking one's cue from leading experience, a bold creative quest, and real end results -- that is what should characterize ideological and educational work today. The prime duty of the party committees and primary party organizations ideological institutions and mass information and propaganda media is to deal a prompt and uncompromising rebuff to any manifestations of bourgeois ideology and narrow-minded morality and to form in people an intolerant attitude toward violators of Soviet laws, moneygrubbing, drunkenness, parasitism and other antipodes of the socialist way of life.

The ideological and class tempering of young people and the scientific and artistic intelligentsia, the activity of the cultural and enlightenment institutions, and questions of patriotic and international education requires constant attention. In work with people there are not and cannot be any "rear areas" or secondary sectors and salients. Only in the close interaction of all factors of ideological, political and moral influence is the people's real communist conviction formed and an atmosphere created in which the abilities and gifts, best qualities and character traits of each Soviet person are revealed most fully.

HANDLING OF 'WORKING PEOPLE'S LETTERS' DISCUSSED

TRUD Reviews TV Series

PM081459 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by P. Smirnov: "Solutions Are Found on the Spot"]

[Text] Central television has recently shown another program in the documentary series "Solutions Are Found on the Spot" -- a series describing the work of the country's party and soviet organizations with working people's letters. "These programs show honestly and truthfully the unsolved questions raised by the working people," B.P. Yakovlev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department, said in the introduction to the program. "They show how party and Soviet organizations locally react to particular proposals or to just criticism."

Last year TV viewers were acquainted with experience from the work of the Kursk, Ulyanovsk, Leningrad, Kalinin and Ivanovo Oblast party organizations.

The program's hard-hitting, concrete and businesslike approach, the ability of its participants to conduct a serious and at the same time readily understandable discussion, and above all the program's immediacy and effectiveness won the hearts of millions of TV viewers. This is borne out by letters received at the Central Television Main Editorial Staff. "I am only just starting my party work," V.D. Golovachev, party committee secretary at the Kursk Oblast "Za Kommunizm" Kolkhoz, writes. "And I have learned much from the TV broadcasts 'Solutions Are Found on the Spot.' They provided answers to many of the questions I have asked myself. Where, and how to receive people? In what form and how to reply to them?"

The program "Discipline Is the Same for Everyone," shown last Sunday, told of new ways of handling working people's letters, proposals and complaints in Georgia. One of these ways has been ... an ordinary telephone on the desk of V.M. Tsulukidze, chief of the Kutaisi Gorispolkom Letters Department. Now to submit a complaint it is no longer necessary to spend hours in the waiting room and months expecting a reply. Any question may be asked over the telephone, and the reply is received in the same way in no more than a fortnight.

The struggle against shortcomings in the most varied spheres of life is assisted -- and the broadcast clearly shows this -- by a special public opinion research service which has now been set up in Tbilisi, Kutaisi and other cities in the republic.

"Discipline is the same for everyone" -- these words spoken by Tbilisi aviation plant fitter V.A. Lukyanov at the workers' meeting with E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, have become the program's distinctive, meaningful and emotive leitmotiv. That is why E.A. Shevardnadze's appeal to workers to set an example of how to introduce "model communist order at the enterprise, in the family, in the street, in short -- everywhere," which is echoed in the program, carries such weight and is so well timed.

What else is in store for TV viewers of the series "Solutions Are Found on the Spot" producer Mikhail Litovchin, RSFSR state prize winner, says:

"Our main task is to propagandize the latest methods of party and Soviet organizations' ideological and organizational work with working people's letters. Valuable experience is emerging today in many of the Soviet Union's republics and oblasts. Two further programs devoted to the affairs and concerns of Moscow region working people are ready: "Unity Between Word and Deed" and "Rural Get-Together." The first concerns the solution of housing and consumer problems in Podolsk's Ordzhonikidze machine building plant collective, the second is about a meeting of kholkhoz workers at the "unpromising" village of Khlopki, in which V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Party Obkom, took part.

"The Manager's Account" is the title of a TV story about the concerns of Lithuanian Communists. Recently our film crew visited the construction site of the Balakovo Aes in Saratov Oblast. There the theme of our new "series" about shortcomings in cultural amenities was born. The broadcast "A Sphere of Special Attention" will give an account of new progressive forms of services to the population supplied by Penza Oblast state trade network personnel.

One special feature of our programs should be noted. We constantly review all the questions and problems mentioned on screen. We will regularly inform viewers about concrete measures to eliminate shortcomings, and report on results of solutions found on the spot.

Vremya Commentator Interviewed

LD092208 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 83

[From the "Television Newsreel" program]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee recently passed a resolution to the effect that even greater attention must be paid to the proposals, reportings and complaints made by workers and citizens of the USSR. Prior to this, newspapers devoted space to letters of this nature only periodically. Today, however, they publish daily letters in which the readers express their opinions about foreign and domestic political, economic and cultural issues which interest, excite or annoy them. The staff members of Soviet television's Moscow center and of over 100 provincial stations have naturally also joined in this general, and, in all probability, long-term action program. They annually receive 2 million letters.

We asked Yevgeniy [surname indistinct], a leading commentator on domestic policies of our Soviet sister program, "Vremya," how these letters are sorted processed and utilized. He said in reply that in addition to those sorted centrally he also received many letters addressed to him personally. The authors of these letters have in recent times been concerned primarily with the issues of work discipline. Many of them expressed their agreement with the latest measures taken in this connection. Others disapprove of the fact that during the morning a large number of people can be seen in cinemas, shops, on the streets, who, judging by their age, should be at work. Letters have been received from people who proposed that the trade union committees of plants and institutions should receive also after working hours those who go there to see about their various problems and affairs. In that way a valuable 15 minutes would not be lost from production. The Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions has already embraced this proposal.

Naturally, there are some letters, the commentator continued, with which I do not fully agree; I argue with their authors or I even reject their standpoints. The voice of public opinion, of course, generally helps our work not only indirectly, but we also make direct use of certain topics in our reports. From all the letters received by the television, our editorship uses about 100,000 letters annually; replies are written, they are forwarded to the competent persons or they are handed over to us so that, by making reports out of them, with the help of the television, we should make generally known to the whole country the valuable thoughts and proposals contained in them.

MOSCOW RAILROAD ASSOCIATION CHIEF FIRED

PM021741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 83 Second Edition p 2

[K. Alekseyev article under the rubric "PRAVDA Spoke Out: What Was Done?": "Measure of Responsibility"]

[Text] The article "Dubious Reciprocity" published in PRAVDA for 14 January this year told how I. Prosvirnina, an employee of the Moscow territorial association Promzheldortrans, reported to people's control organs on violations of staffing and financial discipline and instances of the incorrect use of the bonus fund. The facts were confirmed. The People's Control Committee of Moscow Oblast organizations imposed severe penalties on Yu. Zaytsev, leader of the association, and certain other officials.

But instead of drawing the appropriate conclusions, they tried to instill in the collective of the administration the idea that they had been punished unjustly. Soon office inspector I. Prosvirnina was dismissed on the pretext that the post was no longer necessary.

When Prosvirnina appealed to party organs, the relevant main administration of the Ministry of Railways admitted that she was dismissed without justification, and issued an order for the inspector's reinstatement to her former post and the payment of compensation for the enforced time off. Yu. Zaytsev was reprimanded. And? The association's leadership refused to fulfill the order, launching a whole campaign in its own support in the institution.

Passions remain high to this day. Administration duty officer A. Samokhina is also surrounded by cold hostility in the collective now, because she wrote a letter to PRAVDA describing distorted reports and shortcomings in many of the association's enterprises.

M. Tyuvayev, secretary of the administration's party bureau, and G. Milova, chairman of the local committee, adopted an unprincipled stance in this matter. They were actively involved in the "justification" campaign.

The article "Dubious Reciprocity" led to many responses indicating people's increased intolerance of all kinds of negative phenomena, lack of principles, subservience and suppression of criticism. This is the subject of letters from Leningraders I. Loktikhin and A. Merkulov; Muscovites I. Babakin and O. Afanasyeva; S. Bibik (Kiev); A. Ivanov (Nizhniy Tagil); V. Lednev (Chelyabinsk Oblast) and many others.

There are letters about similar situations and cases where warnings about violations have gone unattended. This was reported by T. Gushchina from Kursk. And here is what honored Railman A. Kuznetsov writes from the city of Stupino near Moscow: "I fully support the PRAVDA article and A. Samokhina's stance. Constant distorting of reports takes place here, at our Stupino Promzheldortrans enterprise."

But there were also responses of another kind, particularly from the Voskresensk, Kolomna and Kursk enterprises of Promzheldortrans. Each contains a colorful description of the association's good production indicators, "achieved under Comrade Zaytsev's skillful leadership." Each is signed by the enterprises' leaders. Here we must recall recent orders on the Promzheldortrans association. These documents say that many enterprises, including those in Kolomna and Voskresensk, work poorly. So what successes and victories do they mean?

The editorial office received a reply signed by V. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow Party Obkom.

"The article "Dubious Reciprocity,'" his reply said, "published in PRAVDA, was examined at the Moscow CPSU Obkom. The party obkom bureau noted that the article correctly reflects instances of violations of staffing, financial discipline and labor legislation which took place in the Moscow territorial association Promzheldortrans.

"The incorrect actions of Yu.G. Zaytsev, leader of the association; N.V. Sulatskiy, chairman of the Promzheldortrans joint trade union committee; and G.D. Milova, chairman of the trade union committee of the association's apparatus, in dismissing office inspector I.V. Provsvirnina from her job because of her criticisms of them were discussed. They were held to strict party liability.

"Association leader Yu.G. Zaytsev was reprimanded, with an entry to be made on his file. The USSR Ministry of Railways has dismissed him from his post. N.V. Sulatskiy and G.D. Milova were severely reprimanded.

"The association party organization's attention was drawn to the low standard of monitoring of the administration's activity. M.L. Tyuvayev, secretary of the party bureau, was reprimanded.

It is proposed that the party committee of Moscow Oblast organizations and institutions examine the party liability of other persons who permitted immoderation in obtaining bonuses.

"The oblast People's Control Committee was instructed to verify the facts of the distortion of reports on freightcar idle time in the Promzheldortrans association."

V. Sosnin, deputy minister of railways and chief of the Promzheldortrans Main Administration, told the editorial office that the article correctly reflected instances of violations of staffing, financial discipline and labor legislation and the distortion of report figures on freightcar idle time. As well as Yu.G. Zaytsev and N. Starukhin, the association's assistant chief for personnel, received a disciplinary penalty for the violations permitted to occur.

But many readers are asking: What about I. Prosvirnina -- has she been reinstated to her former post, or not? But Comrade Sosnin remained silent about this, for some reason.

KAZAKHSTAN SUPREME SOVIET ON TRADE VIOLATIONS

LD091015 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1505 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Excerpt] A session of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been held. The presidium discussed the progress of enforcing the law regarding compensation for material damage caused to the trade system of East Kazakhstan Oblast. The report was delivered by Abenov, chairman of the oblispolkom. The presidium instructed the oblast soviets of people's deputies and the administrative organs of the appropriate ministries and departments to eliminate existing shortcomings in the organization of work to ensure the safety of the socialist property in the state and cooperative trade sectors, to improve the provision of services to the population, and to intensify the struggle against violations of the rules of trade and of state and labor discipline.

UZBEK MINISTER RECEIVES NEW APPOINTMENT

WA081400 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 4 February carries on page 1 a 50-word decree of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of N. R. Radzhabov to the post of Uzbek SSR Minister of Construction. On page 4 it was mentioned that the former minister of construction, S. A. Omerov, was relieved of his duties in connection with his transfer to other work. In the 8 February issue of PRAVDA VOSTOKA an Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announced that N.G. Kurbanov has been appointed Uzbek SSR Minister of Rural construction [replacing Radzhabov in that position].

BRIEFS

RESHUFFLE IN TERNOPOL, UKRAINE -- On 25 February, a Ternopol Obkom plenum examined organizational issues. In connection with his transfer to another job, the plenum relieved Comrade Yarkovoy of the duties of obkom first secretary and Obkom bureau member. The plenum elected Comrade Korniyenko, hitherto Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, Obkom first secretary and obkom bureau member. The plenum participants discussed the tasks of the oblast party organizations and administrative and economic organs for carrying out spring field operations well and on time, and for completing the cattle wintering in an organized manner. A report was delivered by Oblispolkom Chairman Tkachenko. The plenum was addressed by Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Feb 83 AU]

ECONOMIST ON 'FLAWS' OF ''NORMATIVE NET OUTPUT'

PM081551 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Mar 83 p 2

[Economist V. Selyunin article under the rubric "Expert Opinion": "Paradoxes of the New Indicator"]

[Text] Yu. V. Andropov's article "Karl Marx' Teaching and Certain Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," published in the journal KOMMUNIST, stresses that one of the most important tasks in improving our national economic machinery is to ensure that personal and collective interests are accurately taken into account, and that they are combined in the best possible way with the interests of the whole people. In this connection it will be useful to consider how effective the current plan indicators are.

For the whole of 1982 a new plan indicator -- normative net output -- was in operation in machine building and four other sectors. Its essence is that enterprises' successes are assessed in terms of value added, that is, in terms of their own labor. Materials, components and other assets obtained from elsewhere are not taken into account. It was thought that this indicator would more accurately define each collective's contribution to the end social product. Experience is limited as yet and the time to draw final conclusions has not yet come, but a first assessment of the innovation may now be made.

On studying annual reports, you immediately discover one strange fact: In all sectors normative net output grows much more rapidly than the total value of output and production in physical terms. For instance, in the timber sector the plan was overfulfilled in terms of the new indicator and the increase in the volume of production and processing compared with 1981 was 5 percent. But the output of commercial lumber, sawed timber, cardboard and plywood fell, while the quantity of paper and many other articles manufactured was only a little more than a year ago.

Naturally, such differences in indicators caused concern among economists. Many explanations are offered. Thus specialists at the Gosplan department for improving planning suggest that it is a matter of curtailing irrational cooperation. Formerly, they say, an enterprise tried to obtain as many components and subassemblies as possible from associated enterprises. Now that other people's labor is not taken into account, the collective makes these things itself. This does not affect the total value of the article, but more of the enterprise's own labor is needed. Hence the increasing preferential growth of normative net output.

True, this can happen at an individual plant. But in such large systems as a sector or the whole of machine building, an increase in value added must necessarily result in corresponding increases in final output. How can it be otherwise? Let us try to understand this, using the Staraya Russa Khimmash plant as an example. This enterprise is interesting because its cooperation with its partners is stable and the proportion of other people's labor in its commodity output is stable. This means that the reasons for discrepancies in accounting indicators must be sought within the plant. And these discrepancies are really stunning: In 1982 normative net output increased by nearly 11 percent, while the production of commodity output fell by 6.2 percent. According to the new assessment, the plant is among the frontrunners, but its compulsory deliveries were only 83.5 percent fulfilled and very important orders to the value of more than R3 million were not fulfilled.

As is well known, normative net output consists of two parts -- wages (with contributions [otchisleniya] for social insurance) and profit. Wages reflect the expenditure of real labor, while profit is dependent on price and does not necessarily depend on a plant's own efforts. The picture began to become clearer when, with the help of plant economists V. Lebedev and V. Svetlov, I broke down the normative net output into its component parts for the whole range of output.

Let us compare two articles. In the production of rotary devices, the expenditure on wages (including contributions) here was 30 kopeks per ruble of normative net output. So 70 kopeks were added in the form of profit. But in the manufacture of small-size reactors it was necessary to spend 90 kopeks in wages to obtain the same ruble of normative net output, while the profit amounted to only 10 kopeks. Thus in the second case three times as much labor was required to obtain the same result. Making reactors was costly. So as far as possible they did not make them -- the plan for reactors was only 46 percent fulfilled. But the target for the production of the advantageous rotary devices was overfulfilled.

There are still more striking discrepancies between the component parts of normative net output this year. In the production of certain types of tank [yemkosti] 19 kopeks of wages, including contributions, are sufficient to obtain each ruble, while in the manufacture of heat exchangers more than R1.5 is needed. You do not have to be a clairvoyant to predict for which of these articles the plan will not be fulfilled -- the plant is not going to work itself into a loss.

By means of changing over to an advantageous product mix, in 1982 the enterprise ensured an unprecedented growth rate of 11 percent. Naturally, the profit target was overfulfilled with not particular difficulty. A profit of R1 million more than a year ago was obtained, although output worth R1.2 million less was produced.

The labor remuneration situation is curious. For the manufacture of gas envelope refrigerators, the sum of R190 each is handed out to the workers [ispolniteli] for every R1,000 of normative net output, while in the production of magnetic assemblies the sum is R820 each. Yet the Gosbank issues money for wages on the basis of a single normative -- R422 per R1,000 normative net output. By concentrating on advantageous articles the plant was able to substantially increase the average wage, and still show a saving of more than R2,000 on this item. Yet wages expenditure per unit of commodity output increased sharply. Calculated in this way, there would have been an overexpenditure in 1982 -- nearly R200 too much was paid out per worker. What is this incentive for? For unauthorized structural shifts in the program -- that is, for disrupting important national economic orders. This is manifestly not how it should be.

One of the main arguments in favor of the new indicator was the supposition that it would eliminate the situation whereby some articles are more advantageous than others. In reality the reverse is happening. If, at the Staraya Russa plant, the proportion of profit per ruble of normative net output varied between 1 and 70 kopeks, it is clear that production volumes calculated by the present indicator did not depend to any great extent on the collective's efforts. Simple calculations show that the variation in the advantageousness of different articles increases by the same factor by which net output is less than the total value.

Playing about with the product mix is the main reason, but not the only reason for the growth in production on paper. For some articles, enterprises and sectors themselves are entrusted with setting the normative net output. In Staraya Russa I looked at the calculations for one-shot orders. They were substantially overstated: There are articles for which the profit is 10 times the workers' wages. Incidentally, it was in in this way that the USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry secured the report mentioned above indicating the fulfillment of the annual plan and increases in production when in essence, there was no real increase in output. The sector sharply increased the production of spare parts for its machinery, the volume of repairs and the manufacture of various less important products. All this is necessary, but why did sidelines prove more advantageous than the main tasks? It is all quite simple: The so-called other output does not contain as much value added as is laid down in independently set normatives.

However, there is no guarantee that even the normatives laid down by the State Committee on Prices are accurate. According to the laws of dialectics the mainspring of development is the struggle of opposites.

From time immemorial the manufacturer has wanted to sell articles at a higher price and the purchaser to buy them more cheaply. With the transition to normative net output the contradiction is removed. The consumer pays, say, R1,000 for a machine tool, and it is a matter of indifference to him how much of that sum goes on past labor and how much on live labor. The manufacturer need have no fear now of increasing the part of the price that attracts him -- the value added. His only opponent will be the State Committee on Prices, which is on its own against tens of thousands of people seeking advantageous normatives for net output. I do not think the sides are evenly matched.

Since the variation in the advantageousness of different articles increased, the new indicator had a bad effect on deliveries. The Staraya Russa plant is far from holding the record for debts to consumers. All the Soyuzkhimmash enterprises fulfilled the plan for normative net output, but not one of them did so as regards contracts and orders. Overall the all-union production association met 94 percent of its compulsory delivery targets. Most damaging of all is the fact that finished products worth many millions of rubles are lying in the stores. Under the new conditions it is not obligatory to sell them, it is enough to manufacture them. It is no accident that in the second half of last year and at the beginning of this year the volume of sales at the Staraya Russa plant started to fall. Nearly R3 million -- 1.5 times the norm -- is frozen in stocks of finished products and in uncompleted production.

People explain: It is no use expecting the new indicator to regulate the whole of a plant's life -- after all, the plan still includes output in physical terms and deliveries. That is indeed so. But is it a good thing for the plan's value indicator to sharply contradict physical indicators? Assessment in terms of sales did, after all, encourage people to produce the goods needed and deliver them to the consumer. Now it is necessary to extract the planned product mix from the producers by means of a bare directive and vigilant control from above. Normative net output overrides all other indicators. And not because it is the most important element in the plan. The rule is simple: The main indicator is the one by which wages are calculated, and the wage fund is determined in kopeks per ruble of normative net output.

Now let us look at the new indicator's influence on technical progress. The longer an article goes on being produced, the less the labor expenditure on it. That is a law of production. With stable normatives for net output, the gradual reduction in wage expenditure per article automatically leads to a corresponding increase in profit. That means that products assimilated long ago are particularly attractive to the producers and innovations are undesirable. In the first year after the reform of whole sales prices, the difference between new and old articles in terms of their advantageousness was not yet acute. In the future the difference will increase, which will inevitably slow down the production of new technology.

Another obstacle arises in the course of technical progress: It has become less advantageous to use new technology. All will be made clear by a typical example. In Staraya Russa a block for the production of sealed reactors was commissioned at a cost of more than R10 million. But there are no orders for the reactors, and the new shop has been adapted to produce primitive tasks. The high precision equipment has proved to be unnecessary -- when I was in the shop, when the first shift was in full swing, not a single metal-cutting machine tool was in use, and there are dozens of them there. Bare production surfaces are mainly used. Of course, the value of the tanks is small and the commodity output per ruble of production capital is much lower than planned. With the shop's commissioning, the plant's return on capital immediately fell by nearly 45 percent.

The former assessment by total value would have immediately revealed the miscalculation: How come a huge shop has been commissioned, yet commodity output has not increased? The ministry would probably have tried to use the top-grade capacities if not for the reactors, at least for some other complex product so as to use the costly machine tool pool. Now nothing of the kind is necessary.

In the pursuit of large normative net output the simplest tanks are even preferable to complex reactors.

In a word, the initial experience has revealed substantial flaws in the new plan indicator. Scientists and practical economists must analyze the situation in depth. The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum instructed people to speed up work in improving the whole sphere of economic leadership -- management, planning and the economic machinery. Here the key question is precisely the application of planning criteria which will encourage every production collective to safeguard the state interest, reveal reserves and develop the economy on the basis of intensive sources.

ROUTE OF CAUCASUS RAILROAD PROJECT REPORTED

LD031230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] As has already been reported, a proposal by the Georgian Communist Party and the republic's government to start project work for the construction of the Caucasian railroad was discussed at a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The railroad will make it possible to provide for a further growth in transportation in the Transcaucasian republics.

[Begin recording of film report by correspondent T. Sulkhanishvili] The railroad will start not far from Mtskheta where, on the Kura River, stands one of the first of Lenin's state electrification projects -- the Zemo-Avchala hydroelectric plant -- from where the Transcaucasian railroad and the Georgian military highway extend into the central parts of the country.

[Chief project engineer N.V. Svanishvili] The best Russian and Georgian engineers have been engaged on this problem. They dreamed of linking Russia and the Transcaucasus by the shortest route. The first project for the construction of this railroad was made back in 1872 by engineer Sadkovskiy.

In selecting the route, we at Kavgiprotrans compared three main competitive directions, the (Kabiyskiy) the (Koynanskiy) and the Arkhonskaya. The most viable one was the Arkhonskaya direction, which begins here on the Transcaucasian railroad and passes through the gorges of the Aragvi River, the Pshavskaya Aragvi and the (Kheyushurskaya) Aragvi, crossing the Glavnyy Kavkazskiy Khrebet by quite a long tunnel and emerging to the north in the gorges of the Assa River. Then, crossing the Tarskiy Khrebet by means of a tunnel, it comes out into the North Osettan ASSR and links up with the north caucasus railroad at the station of Beslan.

I must tell you, I have more than 50 years of designing railroads behind me, but I have never come across such a complex and unique construction project in all my life. I am happy the dream is becoming a reality. The railroad is going to be built. [end recording]

FERROUS METALS MINISTRY REPLIES TO CRITICISM

PM210819 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 83 Second Edition p 2

[USSR Ferrous Metallurgy Minister I. Kazanets "Reply to Criticism" published under the rubric "PRAVDA Has Acted. What Has Been Done?"]

[Text] The open letter from the workers of the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises Main Administration for Construction in the Central Urals "Stroydetal-70" trust, headed "We Are Waiting for Metal" and published in PRAVDA 28 December 1982, was examined at a meeting of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy Collegium.

The Chelyabinsk metallurgical plant failed to fulfill the "Stroydetal-70" trust's rolled metal orders for the second half of 1982 because the finished rolled metal production plan was not fulfilled.

As a result of considerable electricity restrictions in the first quarter of 1982, the West Siberian metallurgical plant's rolled metal production plan was reduced. But the USSR Gossnab failed to amend delivery orders which had been sent out.

The critical remarks in the press addressed to the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy in connection with metal product supplies were prompted by the nonfulfillment of the plan by a number of metallurgical enterprises and by the sector as a whole. The sector's unstable work is due to the fact that at many enterprises the standard of production organization and preparation is still poor, violations of labor and technical discipline continue, accidents and unplanned machine stoppages occur and equipment is badly maintained. Moreover, difficulties in the sector's work are caused by the low rate of construction of metallurgical facilities, which has resulted in an imbalance in the development of mining and coal-tar chemical enterprises.

Disruption of ore shipments, erratic provision of materials, energy sources, spare parts and equipment and the tardy repair of foxed production capital lead to an increase in the amount of idle equipment.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the Ministry of Railways and other ministries and departments are not paying enough attention to the sector.

Now we come to the 4 October 1982 PRAVDA article headed "Telegram to the Paper." After the paper published the piece the Dneprovsk metallurgical plant named for Dzerzhinskiy, and the Cherepovets metallurgical plant implemented deliveries of angle iron and fluted sheet fully in accordance with the orders of the main administration for the supply and sale of metal products. In the forth quarter of 1982 the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant shipped 1,426 tons of basic pig iron to the "Nevskiy Zavod" association compared with a norm of 1,190 tons for the quarter. Supplies of pig iron to the association were implemented in full.

The ministry collegium also considered the critical remarks contained in the PRAVDA worker correspondent report from "Krivorozhstal" -- "An Unpaid Debt," published on 27 November 1982. The Krivoy rog metallurgical plant operated extremely unsatisfactorily in 1982 and failed to supply hundreds of thousands of tons of rolled metal to the national economy. There have been many violations of production and technolgical discipline at the plant and the standard of production management organization is poor. At the same time, the plant needs considerable assistance in terms of ensuring regular, uninterrupted supplies of iron ore and, in particular, coke and in carrying out major repair work.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy have outlined and are implementing measures to get the enterprise up to scratch. The ministry collegium reprimanded Ukrainian SSR Ferrous Metallurgy Minister D.P. Galkin for his incorrect attitude to the critical articles in the press and for not responding promptly to them.

DOLGIKY ADDRESSES POWER INDUSTRY COLLEGIUM

LD281606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 28 Feb 83

[Text] An extended meeting of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Central Committee Presidium of the Industry Workers' Trade Union was held today.

A report on the results of last year's work and measures to fulfill the tasks of the State Plan for 1983 in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee plenum of November 1982 and of the clauses and conclusions contained in the speech at the plenum by Comrade Andropov was delivered by Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification.

The collegium noted that the party and government pay unremitting attention to the development of the electrification of the national economy, to speeding up scientific and technical progress, and to improving conditions of labor and life for the working people.

Several basic indices of the work of the USSR Power Ministry fail to guarantee the fulfillment of the established planned tasks, and fail to use the existing opportunities for the fuller satisfaction of the growing requirements of the country for electricity and thermal power.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee addressed the meeting. Taking part in the meeting were Frolov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; USSR ministers; and senior party Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU officials and workers.

PAPER NOTES LABOR PRODUCTIVITY PROBLEMS

LD100948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Let us now look in a little more detail at the economic review in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. It notes that in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, labor productivity in industry has grown at a rate that cannot satisfy us. Because of this factor, only 77 percent of production growth was obtained instead of 84 percent. In what areas are collectives most backward? First and foremost, the paper notes, it is because many of them are not fully implementing the plans for introducing new technology, production mechanization and for reducing the ratio of manual labor. Once again, among those behind have been employees at enterprises in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the coal industry. The plans for introducing new technology are not being fulfilled by enterprises in the Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood processing industry. Things could be put right in these and other ministries by improving labor organization, particularly by developing the brigade methods.

However, checks have shown that in many cases, technical service [inzhenernyye slushby] are not prepared for the organization of brigades, particularly in matters of planning, accounting and providing materials. Therefore, about half the industrial workers in the paper industry are involved in brigade methods but the effect of this involvement is still insignificant. Such well-tried methods as team contracting and the work of front-runners engaged together on one assignment and paid on the long-term results are also being introduced in an insufficiently effective way. Economic levers and incentives are still too undeveloped at this level.

The review also examines other problems, which the further development of the economy depends.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 5-9 MARCH REPORTED

LD100626 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 5-9 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

5 March

Kubyshev Oblast: Sowing of early grain crops and annual grasses is planned to be completed on an area of more than 1.5 million hectares in 60 hours, according to the work plan for spring. (0200 GMT)

Nineteen thousand tractors are ready for work in Kurgan Oblast. This is 86 percent of the entire fleet. (0304 GMT)

Field work preparations are going well in Bryansk Oblast; 7,500,000 of peat compost has been applied to fields in all. (1630 GMT)

The RSFSR has compiled a routine bulletin on the progress of the repair of equipment on the farms of the republic. Soil-turning machines are ready practically everywhere: 87 percent of tractors and 72 percent of combines have been repaired. The repair workers of the Leningrad, Bryansk, Ryazan, Kemerovo and a number of other oblasts are working well. (2204 GMT)

6 March

Nine-tenths of all tractors have been overhauled in Belgorod Oblast, which is more than last year by this date. (0304 GMT)

One-third of all fields in Kustanay, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan and Turgay Oblasts will be sown to new varieties of cereals for the first time this spring. Cleaning and calibrating of seeds has been completed in North Kazakhstan. (0304 GMT)

7 March

The streets of Ashkhabad are looking a little unusual today. Snow has fallen, showing that March is the most capricious month of the year in Central Asia. After a temperature of 20 degrees, it grew very cold. The snow caused problems for cotton growers and beekeepers. Many farms are ready for sowing cotton and are waiting for warm weather. (1000 GMT)

8 March

Top-dressing of winter crops is a month ahead of schedule in Kazakhstan. The early thawing of the snow, when application of nitrogen fertilizer is most effective, has made it possible to take equipment into the fields unusually early. In Kazakhstan every quintal of mineral fertilizer increases yields by almost 7 quintals of grain per hectare. (1600 GMT)

9 March

All the agricultural machinery is ready for spring sowing in Omsk Oblast. More than 20,000 tractors will work here this season where sowing will take place on 4 million hectares. (0001 GMT)

Widespread sowing of corn began in Kashka-Darya Oblast of Uzbekistan today. Farmers in the oblast have pledged to produce 280,000 tons of corn this year. (0304 GMT)

In the Altay the formation of sowing complexes has been completed.

More than 1,500 have been formed for the cultivation of early wheat, barley and oats. All the complexes consist of specialized links for soil preparation, caring for the plants, technical servicing of machinery in the fields. This year the number of financially autonomous links, whose machine operators will be concerned with the production of grain with payment according to results, has been considerably increased (0900 GMT)

Sowing of spring cereals is in progress in the Chu Valley of Kirghizia. (1200 GMT)

Farmers in the southern regions of the country are tending winter crops, preparing the soil and sowing early grain crops, pulse crops and fodder crops. The spring offensive for the harvest of the third year of the 5-year period will soon begin everywhere. Preparation of spring crops seed has been completed in all arable farming zones. More than 90 percent of the seeds are in grades one and two. Over 1 billion tons of organic fertilizer have been applied to the fields, the first time this has been done in recent years. Supplies of mineral fertilizer are in excess of the plan. (1200 GMT)

Preparation of the machine-tractor pool is being completed on the state and collective farms of the country. Ninety-six percent of sowing and soil-tilling equipment and 89 percent of tractors are now ready for work on average on the farms. On the whole servicing of machines and appliances is proceeding rather quickly. Machine operators are already fully prepared for going out to the fields on many farms of the southern regions. Equipment is now being reviewed here; additional checks on quality are being conducted. The exams have begun for the general machine operator's course and the fuel necessary for the spring sowings is being acquired. However, the level of readiness of the powerful high-energy tractors K-700 and T-150-K is causing concern. Around 29,000 K-700 tractors are not yet ready to take part in the work, mainly in the RSFSR and in Kazakhstan. The preparation of hay-harvesting equipment is proceeding slowly in Turkmenia, Kirghizia and Uzbekistan. The level of readiness of grain-harvesting combines is below the national average in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. (1900 GMT)

MOSCOW TV REPORTS STORM WINDS IN PARTS OF USSR

LD091931 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Over the past 2 days there have been storm winds over the territory of Azerbaijan, Georgia and part of the Ukraine. In Baku the gusts reached 35 meters per second. However, the hurricane did not prevent continuous work at the oilfields and other enterprises of the city.

An active cyclonic whirlwind which rapidly crossed Georgia was accompanied with torrential storms. In the area of Pitsunda the wind speed reached hurricane force, up to 40 metres per second, in the east of Georgia it was 26 metres per second.

On the territory of the Ukraine damage was caused to many residential buildings and social and shopping facilities, livestock raising premises, electricity transmission and communication lines. Production activity was temporarily halted at a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises. There are no human casualties. People opposed the elements in an organized manner and with self-control. Operational headquarters and accident brigades have been set up locally.

COSMOS-1443 DOCKS WITH SALYUT-7 10 MARCH

LD101123 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 10 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1443" docked with the research station "Salyut-7" at 12 hours 20 minutes of Moscow time today. The orbital complex "Salyut-7" -- "Cosmos-1443" began functioning in outer space in automatic mode.

The programme for the joint flight of the "Salyut-7" station and the "Cosmos-1443" satellite provides for further trials of on board systems, equipment and structural elements of advanced space vehicles, practising methods of control of orbital complexes of a large size and weight.

The satellite "Cosmos-1443" delivered equipment, apparatuses and various cargoes necessary for ensuring a further functioning of the "Salyut-7" station and carrying out scientific research on its board by crews of cosmonauts.

According to the measurements of trajectory, the orbital parameters of the "Salyut-7" -- "Cosmos 1443" complex are as follows: maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 345 kilometres, minimum distance -- 325 kilometres, period of revolution -- 91 minutes, inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally.

PROBLEMS OF EXTERNAL TV BROADCASTING DISCUSSED

LD100043 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Mar 83

[From the "Science and Engineering" program, with Boris Belitskiy]

[Excerpts] Here is a question from (Jean Eaglestone) in Bournemouth who wants to know whether there have been any developments lately in satellite communications that would enable British viewers to tune in directly to Soviet television programs.

[Belitskiy] No, I'm afraid I have to disappoint our Bournemouth listener. The problem of direct TV broadcasting to other countries is a very complicated one. By this I don't mean technical difficulties. These can easily be overcome. In fact, the Soviet Union has, since 1976, been launching satellites of the Ekran series which are actually satellites capable of direct TV broadcasting to people's homes. There are, however, no plans to use these satellites for direct TV broadcasting to countries like Britain. The reasons for this are not technical but political and legal. Undoubtedly, direct TV broadcasting has a big potential for bringing nations closer together, for enabling them to get to know one another better; but there is also the danger that this powerful new instrument would be misused. Public opinion is, in our day, having an ever greater influence on world affairs. In view of this, great efforts are being made by states to shape public opinion on a worldwide scale, and the mass media -- especially TV -- are being used for this purpose with increasing sophistication.

You know how often the misuse of the media has been the cause of friction between countries. Considerable damage is also being done by the one-way flow of information from some technically more advanced countries to developing nations. Furthermore, the existence of privately owned mass media in some countries such as the United States and Britain poses the additional danger that they could be used to cause economic damage to other countries if allowed to operate internationally in an uncontrolled fashion. For all these reasons the Soviet Union has proposed that direct TV broadcasting to foreign countries should be subject to a special international convention.